THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers.

NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance.

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

CLUBS—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS ON NEXT PAGE.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXIV. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854. WHOLE NO. 1735.

Original Poetry.

SUNSET ON THE PRAIRIE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY MRS. S. F. SMITH.

'Tis sunset on the prairie. A bright flood Of crimson glory gilds the western sky, And o'er the unbroken, broad, undulating plain, Flings like a sea of gold. The autumnal mists Rise faintly on the breeze that wanders near The breed campagna, to sad memory wakes Some sad regretful thought of distant friends afar, And dims some eye with tears.

Far, far away, Mid the green hills, where lies a quiet vale Some-wood mid green trees of old-vast growth, Gleams a sweet cottage, like a silvery thread Winding its white course up the hill-side. Anon our childhood's home. There we find knees At our father's knee, learned how and there Lay many a tome beloved, where lies well words Seemed fraught with the most of mother's love. In vacation wiles, lent back upon your gates, To read those books, or sing, like a hymn of peace, The blessing of the sunset hour.

How brightly luminous The golden mist round you heaven's verge, And the crimson clouds, how soft and purple above! Our the bright prairie—how quiet against the sky. Looms yonder village and stately grove, Tall many a league away: while here and there, And skirt upon the sea, the cottage of some hardy settler with their curtain lowered, Gleam rosy-red upon the sunset and its dyes, Whose set sole names to sections with some Her great gifts to man. The summer blossoms there perfect and fragrant, and the autumn fruit Bloom those of another growth. The past, serene, In the quietude of evening hour, and prayer Mid the wild gamma wave their bending heads In prayerful adoration, and the cares of day Along the range of you green sloping vale, Like a deep brook or meander murmuring by, The lowing herds wave her long yellow hay Into the home.

Here the eye wells in tears Some tougher than the sunset's glowing range Or cliff, now rude-shaped into new ragged steep, Remains the view. The luminous atmosphere Is not a perfected semblance, around over Of it a soft purple haze, and the sky above And golden gauze. At the time must here Of evening, when a strange stillness broods over the land, and the voices of the day Of twilight deepens, on the solemn stars Come forth, and the moon in queen's quiet hush, The burning cares of you glorious sky, Or emerging with a gorgeous splendor at night, Tinged with the rainbow's variegated hues, From Western, unbroken, bright expanse of cloud Of the heavens, widely curving round, Like a mighty arch, from east to west is seen, Of the heavens, widely curving round, Like a mighty arch, from east to west is seen, And flooding it with splendor. Then two-tones harps Of the heavens, widely curving round, Like a mighty arch, from east to west is seen, On the still ambient air be drawn to earth, Then two-tones harps of the heavens, widely curving round, Which bears our winged thoughts far, far above The puerile cravings of the restless world— Which sometimes spend their ambrosian hours Over these vast prairies, but soon in returning them Our thoughts to the heart of the meeting our desire for summer retreat.

To love
Pure spirits never meet, and of man does and Commune with angels. In hours like these, And Very high is the capacity of the soul, And journeys onward many a goodly league Toward Heaven's gate, and sees the far off bright treasury, or whose crowned throne Is wrought the robe immortal, with which We shall be clothed, when the last trump shall sound, Unto fading vestments of mortality.

Note. The author intent, with an eye to utility as well as beauty, in locating on the virgin soil of the prairie, before sound her dwelling, on which to erect a temple, dedicated to God, to rather the young and struggling settlement, which he removed, with many others, from the more densely populated eastern States, or rather it is rather though in the same country, in search of home in the vast regions of home, but are of great benefit in sheltering his flocks and herds from the storms of winter, and scenes which sometimes spend their sublimest hours over these vast prairies, but soon in returning them our thoughts to the heart of the meeting our desire for summer retreat.

Original Novelet.

MIRIAM, THE AVENGER:

OR,

THE FATAL VOW.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, AUTHOR OF "THE LOST HEIRESS," "VIRGINIA AND MAGDALENE," "HAUNTED."

THE CURSE OF CLIFTON.

"THE DISMAL WORD," ETC., ETC., ETC.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER XVIII.

A CLIPPER & CLIPPER'S WISDOM.

And the readers is now engaged in play, And of her face she takes no thought, For such things must begin some day! It is day or night, or wet or fair, At what should we?—Yon labor in vain! Yet labor in vain! Yet labor in vain! I should ever be, as I am, content And glad in her sight; therefore and I will be.—Browning.

It is written. "Then shall not soothe the child in to mother's milk." Yet Commodore Waugh did not hesitate to do those things.

The lady on 39 square 8 is considerably cruelty in the course of years, and Commodore Waugh fully congested as now he was in the course of years yes: while the great consciousness supervised now his mother, (and no one so much as Commodore Waugh) had great reason to believe that now at lightly and with a great deal of ease and grace, he could also live in the up-stairs room, and that the nurse might have forced upon her. But her Commodore to make her tremble for the fate of her mother!

For a year past, that poor woman's health, and strength, and spirits, had been gradually sinking. A close room, an incited atmosphere, a change in the weather, a little indiscretion in diet, anything of the kind was enough to make her ill for a day or a week. It happened. There was also the little backing cough, and there was the flush in the cheeks, and light in the eyes, and tightness in the chest, and pain in the side, and shortness of breath, and all that could scarcely as yet be recognized as consumption, but which soon became only too unmistakable. And all the rest of the family too well understood the insidious approach of the fell scourge. Every one knew it but herself, except Hortense, who had had a long and very remarkable experience in the matter, and who instinctively warned her in the following words, "Mary, you must keep in that draught." "Mary, child, don't sit in that draught." "Mary, you must not go out in the damp air." "Mary, you must not be out in the damp air." "Mary, you must not be out in the damp air." "Mary, you must not be out in the damp air."

"

Foreign Sketches.

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Twenty Months in the Winter Hemisphere.—Visit to Madeira.—Voyage to the Cape.—The Shortest.

After a long silence, I take up my pen, to put myself once more in communication with the readers of the Post. Through absence of many months from the lively Austrian capital, I have with greatest reconciliation to some of my pleasantest duties, and of all, that of the visit; all a sedulous to be more agreeable way than by conducting my readers to the spots where the people are to be seen.

I have more than once intimated that the native city of Vienna is by no means an attractive one. Along its crooked, narrow streets, no trees offer their friendly shade, and their still more friendly absence at a hot outside of those harsh, cold walls. We will hurry away from the pleiboric odorless of unventilated streets through the Graben, the great street of shops and shoppers, through the Kohlmarkt, not less busy and still more fashionable, and through the palace, plunge with the mass, beneath the heavy archways of the palace, and past the Franzensplatz. Still the plain solid walls mock us, and we join the crowd again, and passing the daily exhibition of imperial guard, and the another gloomy arch, we come to the only green spot within the city. The traveling is now more rapid. We turn and run a trot and a romp with the children scattered upon it; but we are no longer children; we are in haste to see the vertical prosperity in a hard manner, and the city. Through the broad walks of the park we catch glimpses of flowers tempting us to a nearer among them. But the gate is shut, and we jabberless meet remain with the fair of the imperial garden. Directly opposite, typical of the antagonism between the rich and the rabble, stands the Volksgarten, the people's garden. The gate ever open, by daylight, shows us a pleasant vista, of flowers, shrubbery, and smoothly cropped lawn. We enter, for there are no fee gardens in or around Vienna, and we belong to the stranger, or denier to the citizen. Under the thick shadow of its well-trimmed trees hundreds of men and women, old and in bears at the day, in spring and summer, the people have no more delightful spot. The Post-Office paying the delicious tree for which Vienna is celebrated. Not unexpectedly, too, you may hear the strains of music from one of the most excellent bands of which Vienna is proud. Views in the wind, and Strauss and Lanner, the people flock here in unwonted numbers, for the last-named head of Strauss electrifies the music and Viennese with the great composer's waltzes, or with favorite pieces from current operas. When the long summer days are over, and the approaching coolness of autumn admonishes the people to shun open-air concerts, they crowd into the low, but cozy, concert-building, which serves at once to a concert hall and a coffee house, where, into a cozy, box-like stage the bandsmen hold of the coffee, tems, and genius of old John Strauss, commands his bands, leaves, and tempts the lions down well drilled followers. For these hours the room remains quiet and thronged, coffee, cream, and Cognac, the silver spoil keeping the audience together.

But not music alone has its temple in the heart of the masses. In the centre of the garden stands a modest but neat structure to the Grecian style, devoted to the reception of one of the greatest works which the genius of sculpture has ever known—Canova's "Vienna Killing the Centaur." The subject is not one lending itself to the most pleasing class, and in the hands of an inferior artist produces disgust, but the mass of genius throws a charm around the terrible and catastrophic, and one lingers long before this magnificent group. I have never seen the beautiful and the brutal more successfully united than in this man-horse, and as the beholder the rift out of him, and with uplifted club threatens the final, fatal blow, the mysterious of human hate, and brutal, instinctive dread of death, find their perfect portraiture in the half-human horse. The problem proposed to the artist, of representing the lawless monster in the struggling but conscious agonies of death, has been solved without a trace of the over-strained and extravagant action which is common in pieces of this kind. In the clenched hand buried to the arm of his antagonist, in the distorted face, and finely clinched, nearly strong limbs of the beast, there is nothing exaggerated, nothing exaggerated. The calm power, the here as he slays the destroyer of his people, man from those spliced eyes, and ayard from the compressed lips and wholly sympathetic form. Canova's Hercules is not the less of human inspiration, and the celebrated group of John of Bologna, representing the same subject, seems to me less penetrated by the soul of art. This beautiful piece does not stand secluded and unvisited, but at all hours on fine days an admiring group may be seen gathered round it, taking in the lessons which it is the mission of genius to teach us.

But I am wandering away from my subject. Let us return through the garden and to the first stand before the palace gate. If we turn to the left and ascend the pathway between the palace and the imperial garden, we reach the wall of the town, or Basteі as it is called. If it happens to be a fine evening, we shall see orchestra hour, between twelve and two, we shall find plenty of company. The southern half of the wall is the favorite walker promenade of the Viennese, and when the weather is fine, the broad place below, and the imposing front of the suburbs beyond, form by no means a disagreeable prospect. Still it is the human panorama below and around us, that will interest us most. On Sunday, after the chief mass is over, the throng is at its height, and no where in Europe is a more motley or polyglot crowd to be seen. Turks, Arabs and Greeks in their picturesque national costume, jostle the sober German, or the representatives of the dozen different nations that make up the heterogeneous Austrian Empire. The physiognomist and the ethnologist have a rich and varied field of study in the people that pass. And even a dash into vice, where so many races seek a home, does not on most men to create the origin of those he meets, as on the promenades of Vienna. The variety of language is quite as striking. Around the base, and occasionally intruded language of the citizens, which might almost be called Viennese rather than German, clatter the sterner and more musical tongues of the Magyar, the lisping and croaking Sclavonian, with its kindred of the Bohemian tribe, the sweetly flowing and fascinating Italian, to say nothing of the cosmopolitan French, and the English, sounding to me, with all the roughness, like home-music in a strange land. Yet there is something more attractive than peculiarities of language, dress, or fencing dashes and gallant leaves are displaying their graces of toilet and of person, and those pretty faces, of which the home in Vienna is fertile, scatter all sober thoughts, and one feels himself more than ever the sooner, or he is musing, not a thinking long.

C. G.

EP "I can marry any girl I please," said a young fellow, boastingly. "Very true," replied his waggish companion, "for you can't please any."

EP The fellow who "toed the mark," has since "kicked the bucket."

EP The Court Journal speaks of a new contrivance called the "Magnetic Page-thrower," which enables the pianist to turn over the leaves of music without pausing from playing. There will be one more to come, we fancy, for the services of polite young gentlemen.

EP "What will you have me in you will?" said a lady to a very polite but very coolly answered, "The wide world, my dear."

EP Said a pretty woman to a friend of one a few days since—"Husband has made me a present of the little bill you owe him."

EP A woman said to a police court, the other day, that before marriage her husband pretended to be church struck with her, but now she was every day struck by him.

EP Mr. Rarey, an American resident at Constantinople, says that "foreign Governments look upon us as a bold, but people, regarding us as the New York Dandies of the Old World, with great respect and abhorrence."

EP At a show down East, the audience were suddenly initiated in total darkness by an accidental putting out of the lights. Among the rest, was a newly married country Jonathan and his pretty bride; and on the same bench—a stranger to them—and a gentleman who was profiting by the darkness, fell to kissing the bride. She whispered to her husband—"John, John! that fellow believe's kissin' me!" "Tell him 'tother's," said John, for John, of course probably, stood a little in awe of the philosopher from the city, and found himself literature, in perplexing circumstances. "No, I can't," whispered the bride. "you tell him." "Make him quit!" said John, now getting quite excited. "I don't like to," whispered the bride, "*he's a perfect stranger to me!*"

EP There is a newcomer on the Illinois Railroad, we learn, that he studies weight in tons and a half. There is some atmosphere in that "moreishness."

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852.

SEE THE CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE NOT PUBLISHED IN ANY OTHER PAPER AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

The terms of the POST are $2, if paid in advance—$2, 5 not paid in advance. For $5 in advance, one copy is sent three years. We commence a new volume with the first week in January in the city to one address, and in the country to one Post Office.

5 copies to one address,	$8.00 Per Annum.
8 do (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$10,00 "
20 do (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$20,00 "

Advertisements are Charged—one person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add more names to it at the same rate, provided he does not alter their subscription to end at the same time those of the main list do. We request the getter up of a club to remit to us the money before he supply the back numbers to have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club, and at the same time. Specimen numbers sent gratis.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. Persons in Europe, in large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Persons in the city or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one of the offices where they can fix on conveniently.

A FEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have to extend the time of publication of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

Postmasters are requested letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, to which they live. *All letters should be post paid.*

Persons wishing their papers changed, will please give us the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

The first or 1st of each month the Post-Masters will assert themselves and get up large Clubs; and if they do not find them, we will take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will show our Properties to other fellowships and responsible persons who will be willing to do so.

THE ARCTIC.

It seems now that all the crew and passengers of the Arctic might easily have been saved, had the French propeller, the Vesta, been only conscious of the Arctic's danger. The captain of the Vesta thinks his vessel could have lifted four or five hundred souls, and enough to have taken the Arctic's passengers to Halifax, at one trip; and it is one of the saddest incidents of this deplorable affair, that the peril of the Arctic should never have been known on board the Vesta.

Our own views relative to Captain Luce are fully sustained by the letter of the Boston Transcript. If the Arctic had been run backward, which she was prepared for doing, instead of being lifted her off the rocks, she would have enough to have taken the Arctic's passengers to Halifax, at one trip; and it is one of the saddest incidents of this deplorable affair, that the peril of the Arctic should never have been known on board the Vesta.

Our own views relative to Captain Luce are fully sustained by the letter of the Boston Transcript. If the Arctic had been run backward, which she was prepared for doing, instead of being lifted her off the rocks, she would have enough to have taken the Arctic's passengers to Halifax, at one trip; and it is one of the saddest incidents of this deplorable affair, that the peril of the Arctic should never have been known on board the Vesta.

Some may say—oh yes, this is all very easy to think of in an editor's sanctum." But, we ask, is it not reasonable to suppose that the Arctic's officers would have made every effort to save her, when they knew that the Vesta was near? Could they have been more successful? Could they have been more successful? Could they have been more successful

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854.

General News.

WRECK OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

DETAILED NARRATIVE.

The loss of two such noble vessels as the City of Philadelphia and the Arctic, in the same locality, and within so short a period of each other, has naturally awakened deep interest as to the cause of such disastrous calamities. Of the wreck of the former vessel, no succinct or satisfactory account has yet fallen under our observation; but the Boston Traveller has been favored by a gentleman who was a passenger, with the following narrative of the occurrence. He says:

"Our ship, the City of Philadelphia, was an iron boat, on the screw principle, of 2,154 tons burthen, 309 feet in length, and of beautiful model. This was her first trip, and she was placed for the voyage under the command of Capt. Leitch, a gentleman enjoying a very high character for nautical ability, and who has or had the entire confidence of the company. We left Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 30th of August, with nearly 600 passengers on board, about one-third of whom were German emigrants, who had been waiting about six weeks in Liverpool for her departure. She should have taken her berth on the 16th of the month, but on her passage from the Clyde was forced to put back, owing to her bearings getting hot, and on her second departure she got aground in the Clyde,—ominous circumstances both,—but she was got off, and finally took her berth in Liverpool, and began to load her cargo. I have seen it stated that that was of great value (estimated at £60,000) but doubt the statement, for she had only a day and a half to load in, and she hauled out of the dock, leaving the City of Manchester, which was to sail in a week afterwards to bring a great bulk of the goods rolled upon the quay.

"We were blessed with pretty fair weather from the commencement, and for several days crowded all sail. The new steamer proved herself a fine steamboat, and up to the period of the catastrophe accomplished the very splendid average speed, as computed, of about 240 miles a day. We had to stay once or twice to let the bearings of the engine cool; but all was going merry as a marriage bell till midnight of the eighth day out, the 7th of the month, when she was within about three and a half days sail of the port of her destination. It had struck nearly all the passengers, however, that we had been steering apparently very much too far to the northward.

"The day preceding the disaster the wind had lulled, and we were proceeding with but little sail hoisted, but full steam power, at the rate of ten or eleven knots an hour. The night was misty, a sort of shifting fog, dense perhaps, for a minute, and then clearing off and gathering again. The passengers had been singing each evening, but that night there had been more than usual of melodious merriment, springing, perhaps, from the cessation of seasickness, and the anticipated speedy termination of the voyage. About one third of the passengers were sitting up, the other having but shortly before retired to their rest, when, in the second mate's watch, the ship was shaken, broken, it almost appeared, by a tremendous bump upon the bow. This extinguished song, awakened the sleepers, and the blow being repeated in a very heavy, grinding, and unpleasant form, the females present began to utter a cry of indefinite alarm and apprehension, which ended in a shriek. The excitement was heightened by the hurried rush down the companion-way of several gentlemen who had been on deck, and who, half clothing themselves hastily, and taking money or other valuables out of their trunks, told those of us who had been sleeping, in a portentous whisper, that they were afraid it was all over; *we had struck upon a rock.*

"'Oh, then and there was hurrying to and fro;' and the deck was speedily crowded by the confused and excited mass, each eagerly inquiring from his neighbor, as ignorant as himself, the probabilities of our being lost or saved. The look-out was truly frightful. The ship lay cradled and heaving between two large ugly black rocks, her bow on, but stern in the water. She did not appear at all to relish her position, and destruction appeared imminent, when the Captain (happy thought!) gave instructions to 'back her.' All watched with breathless anxiety, the doubtful power of the engines, but the attempt was fortunately successful, and our ship was afloat again. But where were we? We had struck, as we afterwards learned, on some rocks lying off Cape Race, but we do not believe that even the officers knew in what locality we were. As the fog shifted, we could discern other rocks ahead, principally by the white foam that circled their base. Where were we to go? There was the rub. And must we not have sustained, even through the vessel's iron ribs, some very heavy leaks? We had indeed. She was backed slowly, whilst an examination was made, which went to show that the water was rushing like a torrent into the fore part of the hold. Preparations were made for lowering the boats, and the Captain and officers were silent to all the queries of the passengers, who, in consequence, augured the worst.

"As many passengers as could be mustered, (but they were not many, as each was seeking some means of individual self-preservation,) were set to the pumps and the engine pumps were kept going, but they were next to useless, and the water visibly gained ahead. It was idle to think of stuffing such huge jagged holes as were discovered forward, and to put to sea would be to sink before shelter or assistance could be found. Under these circumstances, Captain Leitch did the best which could be done, and duly appreciating the responsibility of having so many lives placed in his hands, concentrated with coolness all his efforts towards their preservation. He ordered the vessel to be moved on again slowly, resolved evidently to ground her, if shelter could at all be found. We crept our way up again, in consequence to the neighborhood of the seat of danger. We were evidently at the entrance of a bay, which proved afterwards to be Chance Cove, the only shelter, we are told, for so large a vessel, which we could have found, on either side, for a distance of sixty miles, on that dangerous and rock-bound coast. Land was reported first on the larboard, then on the starboard bow, and finally ahead, but such land it appeared!—nothing but a mass of dark frowning rocks, which the passengers, in their affrighted state, thought not at all unlikely to be covered at high water by the sea.

"The rest of the narrative is brief. We made our way up the Cove, striking some small sunken rocks occasionally, evoking a slight shriek from the women, and a slight shiver from some of the men, but still, on the whole, the passengers behaved with admirable firmness. The vessel at length settled down to about 17 feet of water, on a half sandy, half-rocky bottom, about 300 yards from the shore. She grounded exactly at the right time, for the water at that very instant, had risen to the height of putting out her engine fires. The night was calm, and we could not, under sail, have gone any further; but this was but one of the many providential circumstances that accompanied our wreck.

"As we have stated, some time before the boats had been got ready for slinging down, but it is with the best appliance a clumsy operation, and your Humane Societies could not do better than offer a premium for some invention that will expedite an operation on the speed and safety of which in such dreadful emergencies so many precious lives depend. A boat was sent to explore the beach, the crew of which hung up a lantern on a safe landing place that had been found, and by Capt. Leitch's orders, which were cheerfully acquiesced in, the women and children were first put ashore. A huge camp fire was soon lighted on the beach, around which the poor creatures, many in a half-dressed state, but with blankets around their shoulders, congregated in a state of great discomfort, but with thankful hearts. Fortunately not a life was lost.

"A word, however, before closing this, as to the cause of the accident. That, of course, is a question for nautical men only to decide, but we have spoken with many since the occurrence, all of whom have expressed their surprise that we should have got so far out of our course. First of all, we are afraid that this being the vessel's first trip, there was too great an anxiety to give her a character for speed. It is a common but questionable practice for the steamers bound from Europe to the American continent to sight Cape Race, and keep a Northerly course, despite the well-known dangers of the Banks, for the pitiful advantage of the few hours' headway to be gained by the currents and winds to be met with on the Newfoundland coast.

"Capt. Leitch obtained an observation of the sun each day from leaving Liverpool, except that before the disaster, when the weather was too hazy to admit of it. The writer of this asked him a few days after the wreck, his theory as to the cause of the disaster, but he professed himself perfectly at a loss to account for it. He stated that his chronometer was right, and he never in his life was more satisfied than he was that evening, as to the correctness of his course. The ship was of iron, and one probable cause may have been the variation of her compasses; but perhaps the most likely is that the ship, new and untried, ran at a greater speed than the log, too sparingly heaved, served to indicate, and like the Great Britain, she literally slipped out of her navigator's hands.

"One matter deserves public notice. There is a light-house on Cape Race, but it shows no light, and has not done so for the last year or two. Why such a dangerous headland should be without such a beacon the proper authorities should explain."

CHANGE IN BRITISH LAW.—A change in the British law with respect to trials will commence from and after the 24th of October, when the common procedure act will come into operation. It is provided that a judge, by consent, may try questions of fact without a jury, provided the court upon a rule to show cause, or a judge, shall think fit to allow such trial, and the verdict of the judge is to be the same verdict of the jury, save that it shall not be questioned on the ground of being against the weight of advice, and the proceedings upon and after such trial, as to the power of the judge, the evidence and otherwise, shall be the same as in a trial by jury.

Mr. Godard, an æronaut, ascended from New York, on Monday week, in a balloon, and was carried by a violent gale seven miles in five minutes, when he thought it time to descend.

Robert Schuyler, of "over issue" notoriety, is said to be flourishing in Paris.

A GOOD HIT.

In New York the businessmen are burlesquing each other. Some houses sent out by the *Asia* a very singular and prejudiced circular with reference to some staple. "Turveydrop & Brother" have issued *their* circular, which will be found below touching the expected "persimon crop." It contains some genuine satire, with its very ludicrous and entirely contradictory statements. It is doubtless well understood by those whom it concerns, and will afford much merriment:

TURVEYDROP & BROTHER'S CIRCULAR, PER ASIA.—PERSIMONS.—The season having arrived when it is our usual custom to enlighten the public generally upon the growing crop of persimons, we beg leave to offer the following as the most reliable information we have been able to procure in relation to this most important crop. The home demand, which is usually active at this period of the season is cut off by the prevalence of the cholera and other causes, dry weather, &c.; and the export inquiry is of course checked by the unfavorable tenor of the foreign advices. It is difficult to account for the depressed condition of the Liverpool persimon market at the last dates, if the monetary prospects so brilliantly set forth are reliable. An impression prevailed on the "flags" that the growing crop would be very large, the latter, of course, as they were advised that a persimon or two of the new crop, from some grower anxious for the distinction of having marketed the first persimon, had reached the ports, and consequently that there would be no period of light imports during the fall months. The crop prospects, to judge from the annexed extracts, are not quite so brilliant as advised a month since. The receipts of persimons are light everywhere, and the prevalence of the cholera (for which persimons are not an antidote) will delay consumption until a late period. These facts are well understood on this side, and tend to sustain prices, even in the absence of any home or foreign demand, one or two cents per quart above Liverpool prices. The stock in the hands of hucksters is, however, large, but is held firmly; at the same time, if holders wished to realise, they would be compelled to sell at prices upon a parity with foreign markets, say nine cents per quart for strictly acid persimons, now held at our quotations of 9½ cents. In regard to the growing crop, while we do not wish to be understood as advising a short crop, (which we most certainly do,) we confirm fully our views previously given, carefully revised from our Southern and Western friends, that the weather must be very favorable for the next two months to make a full average crop—say 3,100,000 quarts. We annex a few extracts: A large Missouri planter writes thus, under date of August 29: "I have 1,200 acres in persimons; my overseer says there is no prospect now of making a single persimon, as the trees are all dried up and withered, and besides have been dead two years." Another from Texas, 27th August, says: "If fire was set to my trees it would burn them up." Another planter writes: "The planters in this section say the crop will not be worth gathering." From Humberg, Georgia, a friend writes under date of 1st September: "The prospect for the crop in the State was never good, and this year, if the present weather lasts, the picking could be made in thirty hours." Another leading planter in Simonville, Fla., says: "The look which was thought a month ago to be good for an abundant crop is now bad enough, and the chances are now against making as much as last year, when none was made." From a leading house in Persimon City, N. C., we are informed that accounts from all sections represent the crop as ruined by drought, too much rain, extremes of heat and cold; and what is left will be destroyed by the caterpillar, army and persimon worm. We could multiply extracts, which are all of one character, that come to us, but the above will suffice. Taking into consideration the truth of the foregoing, we cannot see but that a large advance must shortly take place in this staple, and we advise our friends to secure an interest early.

NEWS ITEMS.

Six majestic elm trees, in front of a dwelling in Marlborough, Mass., have been insured by their owners in the sum of five hundred dollars, against loss by lightning or fire.

The Russian ship which took refuge some time ago in the Atlantic dock basin, New York, has been libelled for the value of provisions put on board of her at Liverpool. The captain cannot communicate with the owners in Russia, and don't know what to do. Even were the vessel offered for sale, it is doubtful whether a purchaser could be found.

Among the ladies who have achieved the ascension of Mont Blanc the past season, was a *Frenchwoman*, who, after reaching the summit, caused herself to be lifted upon the shoulders of her guides so that she might be able to boast of having been higher than any man in Europe.

The San Diego Herald publishes the following, written upon a young man who was accidentally shot:

"here lies the body of Jeems Hambrick
who was accidentally shot
on the bank of the pacus river
by a young man
he was accidentally shot with one of the large Colt's revolver with no stopper for the cock to rest on it was one of the old fashion kind brass mounted and of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Mr. Wm. W. Story, son of the late Justice Story, now in Italy, has finished a statue of his father, on which he has been for some time engaged. The statue has been shipped from Italy for America. It has been pronounced by judges who have seen it to be a perfect work of art.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Advertiser says L. Bordett, a stage driver, was arraigned before a magistrate in Nashville, a few days ago, on a charge of forsaking his own wife, and running off with the wife of Mr. Hunt, of Gallatin. With the hope of easily getting out of the difficulty, he pleaded guilty to the charge; but circumstances tending to the belief that he had robbed a *mail*, besides stealing a *female*, he was committed to jail in default of $2,000 security.

A lady advertises in the London Times for the address of another lady, with whom she was at school more than twenty years ago, that she may return to her old school-fellow the half crown which she stole from the school-room, and the sin of which burthens her conscience.

A lady of Charleston was suddenly taken ill recently. She had been engaged in preserving tomatoes in a copper or bell metal kettle, and partook of a small quantity of the fruit. A short time after she became distressingly dizzy and alarmingly ill. The verdigris from the metal doubtless caused the attack. An active emetic was given the sufferer, and the white of eggs administered, which happily effected speedy relief. Only foolish people use metal vessels of this kind.

Theodore S. Fay, United States Minister in Switzerland, has asked leave to visit New York in the ensuing spring. Mr. Fay has been abroad in a diplomatic capacity nearly twenty years.

The following are some of the items of the trade of Boston with the Mediterranean, during the year ending Sept. 1st, 1854: Lemons, 46,000 boxes; oranges, 74,000 do; figs, 143,000 drums; usual import, 300,000 do.; 3,800 cases do.; raisins, 8,000 casks; usual import, 20,000 do.; 158,000 boxes do; olive oil, 12,707 baskets, 412 casks; rags, 25,000 bales; sumac, 28,000 bags; wool 22,370 bales.

Recent letters from England mention that Samuel Rogers, who is now over 92 years old, appears to have regained much of his strength, and may be seen taking a carriage airing in Regent's Park every fine day.

Recently, Mrs. Lindley, the wife of David Lindley, who had been ten years his wife, and borne him seven children, all of whom were deceased, came to California to join him, were he was at work as an honest carpenter, and had sent for her, but upon arrival, for some unaccountable reason, she coolly told him that she had not come to live with him, but merely to take advantage of the law, and apply for a divorce. The result was a choking that Mr. Lindley gave his spouse, and a prosecution of that honest carpenter for an assault, which the Recorder dismissed.

A foreign paper of recent date, tells us that some workmen lately discovered in the state of Eggbuhl, near Zurich, belonging to Major Voegeli, a bronze mortar, bearing the initials of George II. of England, and having on it the following inscription in French: "Given to the royal regiment of Auvergne by General Washington, after the capture of the redoubts of Yorktown, in Virginia, Oct. 19, 1781." The regiment of Auvergne formed part of the troops commanded by General Lafayette, and it contained a considerable number of Swiss, very few of whom ever returned to their country. It is probable that one of these buried it for security before the battle fought between Massena and Korsakow.

Daniel Chandler, of Concord, N. H., has been *sentenced to the State Prison for life*, on conviction of having altered a switch, which caused a train of cars to be thrown from the track of the Concord Railroad.

A fillibuster party, organized at Louisville for some time, has been publicly announced by a card in the newspapers, as disbanded.

The object that attracted the most attention at the late Horticultural Exhibition in Boston, was a miniature peach tree, about two feet in height, growing in a pot, and laden with the delicious fruit.

A Madrid correspondent, describing the interest the poorer classes take in a bull-fight, says that a week or two ago, a man actually cut off his wife's hair while she was asleep, and sold it, in order to raise money for the purpose of seeing the fight.

Wm. Webster, as overseer on Col. Sothoron's plantation, in Charles county, Maryland, was shot dead recently, by one of the negroes under his charge.

A Wheeling (Va.) paper says, the first snow of the season fell there on the 6th inst.

On Saturday night week, two fellows were arrested in Boston, on the complaint of Michael Riley, for assault, stealing weights from his store, and *destroying his peace of mind*, for which, no doubt, he gave them "a piece of his mind,"—and hence the assault. They were held to bail.

At the burning of the theatre in Boulogne, the Emperor Napoleon, who happened to be in the vicinity, hastened to the spot, and for two hours directed the proceedings to stay the conflagration.

A gentleman residing in the neighborhood of Cork, on walking one Sunday evening, met a young peasant girl, whose parents lived near his house. "What are you doing, Jenny?" he said. "Looking for a son-in-law for my mother, sir," was the smart reply.

Rev. Dr. Magoon, of New York, had taken passage by the Arctic, but afterwards concluded to await the sailing of the next steamer, and was thus saved from the fate of so many others.

A correspondent of the Salem Register recommends, as the price of butter is so high, the use of apples, either prepared by the baking or stewing process. The suggestion has not only the merit of economy, but of health. Apples, prepared in this manner, are far better than butter, unless fresh and of a superior quality.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN!

By the Africa, at New York, we have Liverpool dates to Oct 7.

Sebastopol is not taken; the reported destruction of the Russian fleet is false. No explosion of Fort Constantine has taken place, and Menchikoff has not surrendered. Omar Pasha's despatch proved to have been a forgery. The fighting in the Crimea continues uninterrupted, and Sebastopol is formally invested. A great sensation has been created throughout Europe by the contradiction of what all had hoped to be correct.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30th, 9 o'clock, P. M. The allied armies established the base of their operations on Balaklava, on the morning the 28th, and were preparing to march without delay on Sebastopol. The Agamemnon, and other vessels of war, are at Balaklava, where the battering trains are being disembarked. It is stated that Menchikoff is in the field with 20,000 men, expecting reinforcements. Anapa has been burned by the Russians. Balaklava, which is occupied by the allies, commands the approaches to Sebastopol, which is considered to be invested. It is doubtfully rumored that the second line of defences has been carried.—The garrison of Anapa is marching to the scene of action. The French Ambassador at Vienna has telegraphed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 4th inst., that the intelligence of Omar Pacha was but an exaggeration of the battle of Alma. The Austrian Consul at Odessa telegraphs that the struggle recommenced on the 25th, and was continued. When the courier left, on the 27th, the allies were on the route to Baalbak, and were within ten miles of Sebastopol on the 27th.

MARSEILLES, Friday, Oct. 6.—The steamer Fury has arrived here from Constantinople, with Lord Burghers, bearer of despatches to the English Government. Sebastopol was invested on the 27th, and the second line of defence carried, when the city was entirely surrounded. Constantinople was illuminated in honor of the battle of Alma.

The Moniteur announces that the allies have made Balaklava, a place of some importance as a point from which the armies can communicate with the fleets. A safe road leads from it to Sebastopol. Menschikoff had been driven to a distance with the wreck of his army.

Generals Osten Sacken and Luders have entered Crimea with 40 battalions.

In the battle of Alma, 3,000 prisoners were taken from the Russians.

The Russian forces are now shut up in Sebastopol, and would be attacked by sea and land.

A private despatch says that the English loss at the battle on the Alma was close on 2,000 men; that of the French was but 1,400, but General Bonet was killed. The Russians numbered 40,000 men and 100 cannon.

Letters from Vienna, Oct. 2nd, state, reliably, that the reserves of the allies were not brought into action. The English on the left wing, the Turks in the centre, and the French on the right wing, did their work so well, that the Russians never had a chance. The news that the English were at first repulsed, is not confirmed. At first, the retreat of the Russians was in good order; but as soon as the heavy artillery of the fleet (query?) began to play upon them, they fled precipitately. Menchikoff was chased by some chasseurs, and only escaped by the fleetness of his horse. The Russian loss is variously estimated at 6,000 to 10,000—the former being probably the more correct. Early in the day, Menchikoff had but 25,000 in his entrenched camp on the Alma; but having learned by his scouts that the allies were in such force, he brought up 15,000 more from Sebastopol. A large number of Poles deserted to the allies. The French loss was 1,400 men and 60 officers. The English lost 1,895 rank and file, 96 officers, 114 sergeants, and 23 drummers, killed and wounded. Both Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan issued orders of the day, praising the conduct of the troops under their command. St. Arnaud informed his men that he expected to lead them as conquerors into Sebastopol on the 3rd of October, the anniversary of the declaration of war. The Cunard steamer Andes conveyed 300 of the wounded to Constantinople, and the Vulcan steamer 320. The 7th, 23rd, and 33rd (British) regiments suffered most.

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid, of Oct. 1st, state that disturbances had broken out at Malaga, Logrono, and Jaen. A "republican conspiracy" had been discovered. The Infante Don Enrique has been banished to the Balearic Islands. The Queen has returned to the Prado. The death of James Cargol, (so reported) the Carlist partisan, is confirmed. Seven of his band have been captured, and the troops are on the track of the remainder. Throughout Catalonia there is great activity among the Carlists, and trouble is apprehended.

ASIA.—Advices from Trebizonde, Sept. 16th, state that Gen. Andronikoff, with a superior force, had fortified himself at Urzugheti. The condition of the Ottoman army on the Tschurskou, is not satisfactory. The Russian outposts had advanced to Usschikilise. Schamyl has abandoned his projected attack upon Tiflis, and will co-operate with the allies on the Circassian coast.

COTTON MARKETS.—Liverpool, Oct. 7th.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 66,000 bales, including 7,000 on speculation, and 5,000 for export. The market has been less active. The quotations are: Fair Orleans 6¼; middling 5½; fair Upland 6; middling 5¼.

Flour is in fair request. Western Canal 27a28s.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Baring Brothers' circular reports small sales U. S. Sixes at 107a109; Maryland 5's 94; Virginia 6's 90a92; Pennsylvania 5's, bonds, 81a83. The transactions in stocks are limited.—Money is in demand. American eagles are nominally quoted at 76s 2½d.

POLITICAL NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Pollock's majority for Governor reaches 36,200. The Prohibitory Liquor Law is defeated by about 3,000 majority.

VERMONT.—Hon. Jacob Collamer, who has been chosen a U. S. Senator from Vermont, for the full term of six years from the 4th of March next, is a Whig, and was Postmaster General under Gen. Taylor. Lawrence Brainerd, chosen for the unexpired balance of Mr. Upham's term, is a Free-Soil Democrat. Both are Anti-Nebraskaites.

FLORIDA.—The election for Congress and Legislature has been favorable to the Democrats. The returns are not full, but sufficient to show Democratic gain enough to carry the State. The strong Whig County, Duval, has sent Melton Haynes and D. C. Prescott, two Democrats, to the Legislature. Maxwell, Democrat, is elected to Congress certain, and as the Legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot, Mr. Yulee, or some other prominent Democrat, will be sent to the United States Senate.

IOWA.—It is already known that the Anti-Nebraska members are largely in the majority in the lower House of the Iowa Legislature, but it has been asserted that the Senate is tied, or has one Democratic majority. Late Iowa papers correct this last error. The Dubuque Observer states that the Whig candidate in the Polk Senatorial district has the certificate, which gives an Anti-Nebraska majority of one; and the Burlington Hawk Eye mentions the return of a Whig Senator from California, who it was supposed would be absent. So that the majority will be on the Whig side.

NEW YORK.—Professor Morse, of electro-magnetic telegraphic fame, has been nominated by the Democrats of Poughkeepsie, to serve out Judge Dean's unexpired Congressional term.

MADE UP.—The Richmond Enquirer and Washington Union have compromised the dispute about Gen. Cass. They have united upon the following common ground, as laid down in the Enquirer:

"We are not so illiberal or so stupid as to exact of Northern men a rigid conformity to our own creed in respect to negro slavery. We were long since taught not to look Northward for rational views on this subject, and we are content to find in that quarter simple tolerance of our institutions. This is all we demand, and this is what Gen. Cass refuses to concede us. He might be ever so averse to slavery and we would not complain, if he would rigidly abstain from assailing it."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The elections which have taken place this year for members of the next Congress, have resulted as follows. We compare these results with the last Congress:

States.	34th Congress. Nebraska.	Opp.	33rd Congress. Nebraska.	Opp.
Arkansas	2	—	2	—
California	2	—	2	—
Florida	1	—	1	—
Maine*	—	6	3	3
Vermont	—	3	—	3
Missouri	7	—	6	1
Pennsylvania	4	21	16	9
Ohio	—	21	12	9
Indiana	2	9	10	1
Iowa*	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	6	—	6	—
Total (11 States)	25	61	59	27

* Fuller (Adm.) contests the seat of Milliken (Republican) from Maine; Clarke (Whig) contests Hall's (Adm.) seat from Iowa, who, it is said, has been returned by the State Canvassers.

Opposition majority 36; Nebraska majority in 33rd Congress, 32; Anti-Nebraska gain in 86 members, 68. Elections are yet to be held in twenty States, of which the non-slaveholding States choose 74 members and the slaveholding States an equal number. The House of Representatives is composed of 234 members.

On the 7th of November, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, are to elect 54 members of Congress, and Massachusetts 11 Congressmen on the 13th.

THE "ELECTRICAL MOTOR" DESTROYED BY A MOB.—A letter from John M. Spear, published in the Spiritual Telegraph, contains the following information concerning the destruction of the machine built at Lynn, which was represented by its friends to be endowed with life, and was styled by some persons a "new Saviour:"

From the hour that it became publicly known that the Association of Electricisers had undertaken to introduce to the inhabitants of this earth a new motive power, the press and the pulpit have assailed, ridiculed and misrepresented it, until a public sentiment has been generated which encouraged the mob to assail and destroy it. It was moved, as you know, to Randolph, N. Y., that it might have the advantages of that lofty electrical position. A temporary building was erected to shelter it. Into that under the cover of the night, the mob entered, tore out the heart of the mechanism, trampled beneath their feet, and scattered it to the four winds.

A difficulty has existed for some time between the Trustees of the Catholic Church in Newport, Kentucky, and the Bishop, growing out of the latter being engaged in building a school-house on the church lot, without the consent of the former. The trustees applied for an injunction, which was granted by the Court. The Judge gave an opinion deciding that the Bishop had the right to appoint Trustees for the Church, and to use ground for church purposes only.

THAT ABOLITION LETTER.—The following is the letter found in the Jackson Post Office, which led to the expulsion of the New England schoolmaster from Jackson, Mississippi. It was written by the aforesaid schoolmaster to a friend in the North, but was deposited in the Post Office by mistake, without any direction:

"——— talks as if Mississippi is to be his future home. He appears pleased with all things—slavery not excepted. In my opinion he is one of those men (or going to be) who, cradled in the land of liberty—come here to give up their principles and become the warmest apologists and advocates of the cursed system of slavery. For Southern men born and nurtured in the midst of slavery, and even taught to believe it as right, and to uphold it, I have the deepest sympathy and respect; but for that Northern man whom education, conscience, and experience all teach him better, and yet who comes here and becomes the apologist for, and uses his influence in favor of slavery, I have the most unmitigated contempt. It is the basest sacrifice of principle to selfish ends, and proving recreant to that which every Northern freeman, especially, must feel and know is the vitality of our republic—the safeguard to society—the element of national prosperity in every institution that tends to elevate and dignify man.

"He who thus acts with his eyes open, and conscience goading him, willingly steps upon and crushes beneath his feet the poor and helpless masses, that he may rise and be a lord of the earth. There are thousands of this very class of Northern men in this country, and they have done more to perpetuate slavery than Southerners themselves."

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

MAY be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots

Of DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann St., N. Y.
Of FEDERHEN & Co., Boston, Mass.
Of MILTON BOULEMET, Mobile, Ala.
Of J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans, La.
Of HENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore, Md.
Of F. HAGAN & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Of S. W. PEASE, 28 West Sixth St., and 29 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Subscriptions will be received at either of the above mentioned Depots. But the proprietors of the Post hold themselves responsible only for money received directly by themselves, or through their authorized travelling agents.

Local News.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—This Convention, (which commenced its sessions at Sansom Street Hall, on Wednesday, and closed them on Friday of last week) was attended—forenoon, afternoon, and evening—by large audiences of men and women of all ages and conditions. The following were the officers of the Convention:

President—Mrs. Ernestine S. Rose, of New York.

Vice Presidents—Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia; Frances D. Gage, of Mo.; T. M. Higginson, Mass.; Martha C. Wright, New York; Thomas Garrett, Delaware; Hanna M. T. Cutler, Illinois; Robert Purvis, Pa.

Secretaries—Joseph A. Dugdale, Abby Kimber, and Hannah M. Darlington.

Business Committee—Lucy Stone, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Myra Townsend, Mary P. Wilson, Hannah M. Darlington, Sarah Pugh, Lydia Mott, and Mary Grew.

Finance Committee—Susan B. Anthony, James Mott, Ruth Dugdale, and Rebecca Plumley.

The principal lady debaters and orators, during the sessions of the Convention, were, Miss Lucy Stone, (who was attired in a neat black bloomer costume) Mrs. Emma R. Coe, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Mrs. Tracy Cutler, Miss Anthony, and Mrs. Rose. The desires of the women composing this Convention are indicated in the subjoined resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate the true friends of woman upon the rapid progress which her cause has made during the year past, in spite of the hostility of the bad, and the prejudices of the good.

Resolved, That woman's aspiration is to be the only limit of woman's destiny.

Resolved, That so long as woman is debarred from an equal education, restricted of her employments, denied the right of independent property if married, and denied in all cases the right of controlling the legislation which she is, nevertheless, bound to obey, so long must the woman's rights agitation be continued.

Resolved, That in perfect confidence that what we desire will one day be accomplished, we commit the cause of woman to God and Humanity.

Resolved, That in demanding the educational rights of woman, we do not deny the natural distinctions of sex, but only wish to develope them fully and harmoniously.

Resolved, That in demanding the industrial rights of woman, we only claim that she should have "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," which is, however, impossible while she is restricted to a few ill-paid avocations, and unable (if married) to control her own earnings.

Resolved, That in demanding the political rights of women, we simply assert the fundamental principle of democracy, that taxation and representation should go together, and that if this principle be denied, all our institutions must fall with it.

Resolved, That our present democracy is an absurdity, since it deprives women even of the political power which is allowed to her in Europe, and abolishes all other aristocracy only to establish a new aristocracy of sex, which includes all men and excludes all women.

Resolved, That it is because we recognize the beauty and sacredness of the Family, that we demand for woman an equal position there, instead of her losing, as now, the control of her own property, the custody of her own children, and finally, her own legal existence—under laws which have all been pronounced by jurists "a disgrace to a heathen nation."

Resolved, That we urge it upon the women of every American State—first, to petition the Legislature for universal suffrage and a reform in the rights of property; second, to use their utmost efforts to improve female education; third, to open as rapidly as possible new channels for female industry.

SHOPLIFTING AND PRECOCIOUS MATRIMONY.—A singular instance of female depravity has recently been brought to the notice of the police. For the last eighteen months, a girl named Mary Ann Galway has been in the employ of Mr. Baum, in Eighth street above Arch, of Mr. John Kiehl, in Arch street, between Seventh and Eighth, and during the last four weeks, in the dry-goods establishment of Mr. George Fryer, in Chestnut street, below Tenth.

During these eighteen months Mary Ann seems to have had very costly clothing for herself, and to have made numerous presents to her dress-makers and acquaintances. On entering the store of Mr. Fryer, she presented his child with a beautiful handkerchief, the value of which is estimated at $45. Mr. Fryer naturally inquired how she came by such a costly article. She said that her mother held a very responsible and lucrative situation in the Girard House, in this city, and her aunt the same kind of a situation in the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and that one of them had given her the handkerchief. As she was a poor girl, she said, she did not like to keep such a handkerchief. This explanation was received as satisfactory at the time. But on last Saturday night, Mary Ann was detected in the act of secreting some fine laces, and the explanation of the affair only induced Mr. Fryer to have the young lady taken into custody. Since that event, startling developments have been made. It appears that during the last eighteen months, this young lady has been carrying on shoplifting by the wholesale, and with a success almost unparalleled by a female. She has taken from the various stores in which she has been employed patterns, silk-dresses, merinoes, laces, handkerchiefs, and other goods, amounting in value to hundreds of dollars. Her plan of action was to represent to her companion saleswomen that the goods had been purchased, and were to be sent for. The packages were laid aside until boys called and transferred them to the house of acquaintances of the young lady, to whom she had made them presents. Goods, amounting in value to from $250 to $350, have been recovered by the police, and they expect to recover $100 worth more. She appears to have scattered her favors in every direction, giving away that which did not belong to her, with a most royal hand.

But this is not all of the story. Mary Ann exercised her fascinating powers over a mere lad, 17 years of age—a clerk in one of our well-known jewelry stores, secured his affections, and lastly, they were, upon false representations of age to Alderman Thompson, united in marriage. The lad belongs to a very respectable family, who cannot but grieve deeply at such a connection.

Mary Ann must answer for their misery, and to add to her troubles, she is now in an "interesting situation," not meaning the custody of the authorities. The case is an extraordinary one, and must excite the public attention.—*North American.*

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the past week in this city was 164—Adults 79 and children 85.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1854.

REMARKS—There has been but little activity in the market during the past week. Among the jobbing houses there has been rather more business doing, but otherwise the transactions have been limited. Bark is in demand, but the stock is about exhausted, and there is little or none arriving. In Breadstuffs there has been a better feeling. Supplies both from the South and the interior continue to come forward very slowly, and for Flour and Wheat a further advance in prices has been realized. Corn has been in good demand, and the decline noted last week has been recovered. Cotton meets a limited inquiry at former rates. Coffee is dull and lower, but for Sugar and Molasses prices are steadily maintained, and there is but little of either left in first hands to operate in. In Fish and Fruit the sales have been unimportant. Hemp is dull. Hops have declined. The Iron market is dull, and the sales have been only in small lots from stores. In Naval Stores and Oils no change worthy of notice. Plaster is in fair request. In Rice there has been more doing. Seeds are very quiet. Wool is in limited request, but prices are unchanged. Freights are dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The receipts of Flour are exceedingly light, and the stock is small. There has been very little export demand, but holders have again put up their prices 25c per bbl. The sales for shipment amount to only 4,000 bbls standard and good brands at $8,25, including some Brandywine at $8 25a8,50; 1,500 bbls Richmond on private terms, and 1,000 bbls extra at $8,50a9,12½. At the close to day $8,50 was the general asking rate for standard brands. Sales of middlings have been made at $4,50 a7. There is a steady demand for home consumption, within the range of $8,50a9,50 for common and extra brands, and fancy lots at higher figures. Rye Flour is scarce; small sales at $6,37½a6,50.—Corn Meal has slightly improved; sales of 1,000 bbls at $4,12½ per bbl for fresh ground Pennsylvania, and $3,50a4 for old stock, and $4,50 for Brandywine.

Inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending the 19th inst. were as follows:

Barrels of Superfine Flour		7,743
Do	Fine	66
Do	Middlings	29
Do	Rye	148
Do	Corn Meal	791
Do	Condemned	22
Total		8,891

GRAIN—There has been an active demand for Wheat during the past week, and prices have again advanced 5a8c per bushel. Sales of 40,000 bushels ordinary and prime red at $1,80a1,85, mostly at the latter figure, and white at $1,90a1,95. Rye is scarce and in demand; $1,15 for Southern, and $1,17a1,18 for Northern. Corn is in good demand, and 38a40,000 bushels good yellow sold at 92 cts, including some weevily at 78a88; white at 88c, and now at 75 cts. Oats are dull, and Southern have declined to 42a43c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—There is but little inquiry for Pork, and prices rather favor buyers. Small sales of Mess at $13,50a14 per bbl, on time. There is but little Prime offering. City packed Mess Beef is held at $17,50, cash, but sells only in small lots for ship stores. Bacon—The market has been very quiet since our last notice, but prices remain without change. Small sales of Hams at 11a13½c for plain and fancy canvassed. Sides at 8½c, and Shoulders at 7½c, all on time. Lard—There has been little inquiry. Sales of bbls at 11c per lb, on time, and kegs at 11½c. Butter is in rather better demand. Sales of solid packed at 14a16c per lb, cash. Roll is scarce. Cheese sells at 11a11½c.

AMERICAN FABRICS—Prices are steady for Cotton Goods, but Woollens are somewhat unsettled.

BARK—Quercitron Bark continues in demand at $26 per ton; but the stock is about exhausted, and there is none coming in. Some holders will not accept this price. Tanner's Bark is scarce, and wanted.

BEESWAX—Small sales of good yellow at 28a29 cts per lb, cash.

CANDLES—The demand is limited for all descriptions, but prices remain without change; small sales of Sperm at 30a31c, and Adamantine at 22a28c per lb, 4 mos, as in quality.

COAL—The recent cool weather has caused a better demand for home consumption, but there has been less inquiry for shipment. Prices, however, remain without change. There is but little Bituminous Coal arriving, and it is wanted at 23 cts per bushel.

The following is a report of shipments of Coal from Richmond, for the week ending the 14th inst.:

Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sloops.	Boats.	Destination.	tons
		7	46			Boston & vicinity,	9,807
			30			Conn. & R. Isl'd,	5,393
			4		32	N. Y. and vicinity,	6,248
			3		8	North River,	1,744
1	1		15	18	10	Southern Ports,	4,911
1	1	7	90	18	50		
						Tons for the week	27,978
						Total for the season	1,152,317
						Same time last year	929,153
						No of vessels for the week	162
						Total for the season	7,173

COFFEE—The market has been dull since our last notice. The stock has been increased by the arrival of two cargoes of Rio at the close of last week, and prices have declined. Sales of 2,000 bags Rio at 10½a12c per lb, on time, closing at 10a11½c.

COPPER—Sheathing Copper sells slowly at 32c per lb, 6 mos, but Yellow Metal is in good demand at 27c.

COTTON—The Baltic and Africa's advices are rather favorable, but they have had little or no effect upon our market. The receipts continue very small, and the stock is much reduced, but prices are steadily maintained. Sales of 700 bales Upland at 9½a11½c, and New Orleans at 9½ up to 12c per lb, on time, as in quality.

The receipts of Cotton up to the latest dates, at all the ports, give the following results:

Decrease—New Orleans	215,089	
Mobile	8,404	
Savannah	29,842	
Charleston	42,870	
Florida	29,084	
Virginia	4,483	
North Carolina	9,511	339,263
Increase—Texas		21,819
Total decrease of the season		337,444

The foreign exports this season, as compared with last, will exhibit a decrease:

Decrease—To Great Britain	131,939
To France	53,034
To other foreign ports	22,676
Total decrease	207,649

The decrease in coastwise exports is 70,176 bales. The increase in stocks, at all the receiving ports is 2,892 bales.

DRUGS AND DYES—There has been a fair trade doing. Sales of Soda Ash at 2¼a2½c, Sal Soda at 1½c, and Liquorice Paste at 23c per lb, on time.

FEATHERS—Continue scarce and good Western are wanted at 44a48 cts per lb, cash and on time, at which figure 2a3,000 lbs have been disposed of.

FISH—Prices of Mackerel are steady. The stock continues light and there are but few arriving.—Small sales of large No 1 from store at $19; No 2 at $17, and No 3 at $9a9,25 per bbl. Prices of Codfish and Herring are unchanged. A sale of pickled Herring was made at $3,75 per bbl.

FRUIT—An invoice of Sicily Lemons sold at the close of last week on private terms. There have been no arrivals of foreign Fruit since and there has been but little doing. Small sales of Bunch Raisins at $2,50a2,75 per box. Dried Apples and Peaches meet a limited inquiry at our last quotations. Cranberries range from $7 to 9 per bbl.

GINSENG—Is scarce, and no transactions have been reported.

GUANO—The season for Guano is about over, and there is little or nothing doing. We quote Peruvian at $45,50a48 per ton.

HEMP—Is very quiet, and no sales have been reported.

HIDES—Are dull. An import of Laguayra has arrived, and partly disposed of on private terms.

HOPS—Are lower. Sales of new Eastern and Western at 38a40c per lb.

INDIGO—Is held firmly. A sale of Bengal at $1,20 per lb, now held higher.

IRON—The market has been dull, and the only transactions reported are small lots of Anthracite from store at $36a37 per ton, 6 mos, for No 1, $35 for No 2, and 500 tons No 3 Forge at $33, 6 months. Blooms are scarce, and range from $85 to 90, 6 mos. Scotch Pig is dull, and prices favor buyers. In Manufactured Iron there is a steady business doing at our last quotations.

LEAD—Is scarce, and no further sales of Galena have been reported. A lot of Spanish sold on private terms.

LEATHER—There is a steady demand for Slaughter at former rates, but Spanish Sole is neglected.

LUMBER—Of all descriptions is dull, but prices remain without change. Small sales of Laths at $2a2,25 per M. Pickets range from $8 to 9.

MOLASSES—There has been nothing doing, owing to the want of stocks to operate in, and prices remain unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—There has been but little doing. Small sales of Rosin, part from vessel, at $1,90a2 per barrel for Common, and $2,25a3,50 for Soap, as in quality. Tar and Pitch sell only in small lots at our last quotations. Spirits of Turpentine is in steady demand at 54a56c, cash and on time, which is a decline.

OILS—Prices of Whale Oil are firm, and for Sperm they are looking upward, in consequence of the high rate prevailing to the Eastward. There is a good store demand. Small sales of Winter Lard Oil at 90a95c, on time. Linseed Oil is held at 81a 82 cts.

The following are the Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the U. States for the week ending the 16th inst.:

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs Bone.
New London, Brig Georgiana		1,100	
Total for the week		1,100	
Previously	68,117	311,918	3,423,477
From Jan 1 to date	68,117	311,918	3,423,477
Same time last year	96,398	256,642	5,080,705

PLASTER—There is a steady demand, and further sales of Soft have been made at $3,25 per ton.

RAGS—An import of 250 bales Sicily sold at a price kept private.

RICE—There has been rather more inquiry, and prices are steady; sales in lots at 5¼a5¾c per lb, on time, part from the wharf.

SALT—No transactions have been reported since our last notice.

SEEDS—There is but little Cloverseed offering. Small sales of new at $5,25 up to 6,50 per 64 lbs, as in quality. Timothy is dull. Small sales at $3,25a 5 per bushel for fair and prime quality. Flaxseed is in demand at $1,75a1,80, but there is little or none coming in.

SPICES—Small sales of Nutmegs at $1a1,05 per lb, 6 mos.

SPIRITS—There is a steady demand for Brandy and Gin at former rates. N E Rum has declined to 43c. Whiskey is unsettled. Sales at 38a39c for both hhds and bbls, with sales to-day at the latter figure.

SUGAR—Prices are drooping, but there is little doing, and but little stock to operate in. Sales of 100 hhds New Orleans at 5a5¼c per lb, on time, and some Havana brown and yellow at 6a7¼c.

SUMAC—Sales of 500 bags Sicily were made on terms kept private.

TALLOW—There is a moderate inquiry for Rendered at 11¼a11¾c per lb, cash, for Country and City Rendered.

TEAS—Are in fair request, without change in price.

TOBACCO—Prices are steady for both Leaf and Manufactured, but there is a very limited business doing.

WINES—Prices are looking upward, but the sales have been unimportant.

WOOL—The market is rather firmer. The demand continues limited, but prices are steadily maintained. The sales amount to 70,000 lbs at 30 up to 45c per lb, 6 mos, as in quality. It is the general impression that prices have about touched bottom.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool are dull. 8,000 bushels Corn were taken at 3a3½d per bushel, and some Rosin at 2s per bbl. To San Francisco little or nothing offering. Colliers are in steady demand at $2 per ton to Boston, $1,50a1,65 to Rhode Island, and $1,10 to New York.—*Inquirer.*

NEW YORK MARKETS, OCT. 21.

Cotton market is quiet. Prices unsettled.

Coffee—Market steady, with fair demand. Sales 1000 bags Rio at 10a11½c.

Flour—Fair demand for Western and State, with light arrivals and small stock. prices 12½a25c better for better grades. Sales of Western Canal are 4500 bbls, at $8 27a8,50 for common to good State, and $8,25 a8,87½ for mixed to good brands. Michigan, Upper Lake and common to good Ohio at $10,25a10,50 for Genesee. Southern Flour 12½ better and good demand. Sales 3000 bbls at $8 50a8,87½ for mixed to good standard brands and $9,25a9,62½ for fancy and extra. Corn Meal quiet at $4,37½a4,43 for Jersey. Buckwheat Flour good request, and very plenty at $3,87½a4,25.

Grain.—Wheat much unsettled; supply moderate; sales of 3,000 bushels ordinary red Southern at $1 80a1,85, and 2,500 bushels inferior white do at $1,75. Barley is decidedly better, the supply light, and demand fair; sales 3,000 bushels at $1,33. Corn is better and in good request; sales 60,000 bushels at 75a78c for unsound, and 79a81c for Western mixed.

Hops—The demand for the home trade is very light, but for export there is a fair inquiry at steady prices; sales 50 bales Eastern and Western at 35a 40c as to quality.

Provisions.—Fair demand for Pork, and the market is better; sales of mess at $12,25a12,37½. Beef dull and heavy at the decline; sales of country mess at $11, re-packed Chicago at $14. Butter is more plenty and in fair demand at 11a18c for Ohio, and 15a22c for State. Lard is steady at 9a10c. Cheese selling at 9a10½c.

Whiskey—Fair demand; sales 300 bbls at 35c for Jersey, 35a35½c for Ohio, and 36c for Prison.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twenty-five cents a line for the first insertion.
Twenty cents a line for each subsequent insertion.
Double column Advertisements, a price and a half.
☞ Payment is required in advance.

CIRCULATION BETWEEN EIGHTY AND NINETY THOUSAND.

☞ Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns, will confer a favor by mentioning that they saw the advertisement in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.

☞ The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced:

BLOSSBURG, Tioga Co., Pa., March 30, 1850.

Gentlemen—In consequence of *the great consumption* of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y., 20 dozen, with your bill, on the reception of which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so.

Yours, respectfully, WM. M. MALLORY,
Messrs. J. Kidd & Co. Per W. E. Porter.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. 31

EMPLOYMENT.—Young men in every neighborhood may now have healthful, pleasant and profitable employment, by engaging in the sale of our new and valuable Books, and canvassing for our valuable Family Journals. For terms and particulars, address, post-paid, FOWLERS AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York.

All who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss while the profits will be very liberal. oct7-4t

ALMANAC.

Oct., 1854.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water	Moon's Phases
28 Saturday,	6 45	5 15	8 18	
29 Sunday,	6 46	5 14	9 16	
30 Monday,	6 47	5 13	10 9	
31 Tuesday,	6 49	5 11	10 58	D. H. M.
1 Wedn'day,	6 50	5 10	11 45	Full 4 4 16
2 Thursday,	6 51	5 9	12 31	Last 12 5 23
3 Friday,	6 53	5 7	1 10	New 20 5 40
4 Saturday,	6 54	5 6	2 49	First 26 9 51

Marriages.

☞ Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

At Fort Howard, Sept. 26, by the Rev. J. Porter, Mr. HAZEN MOOERS, of Green Bay, with Miss HELEN MARTHA, second daughter of Maj. E. SHALER, of Fort Howard.

On the 11th inst., by Friends' Ceremony, in the presence of Ald. Davis, PAUL JONES FRY, to HANNAH ANN, daughter of James Hutchinson, all of this city.

On the 19th inst. by Robt. T. Conrad, Mayor of Philadelphia, in accordance with the order of Friends, CHARLES S. CORNEAU, of Springfield, Ills to LIZZIE G. RIDGWAY, daughter of the late Joseph Ridgway, of this city.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. ROBERT PARKS, to Miss ANNA E. GRANT, both of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. J. A. Roche, Capt. JOSEPH WESTCOTT, to MARY H. HART, both of Philadelphia.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Mr. SAMUEL W. YATES, to Miss JANE P. CONLY, both of Philadelphia.

By the Rev. John C. Coleman, Mr. JAMES BAYNE, Jr. to Miss MARY A. JONES, all of Philadelphia.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. De Witt, Mr. WILLIAM HAYS, to ANNA MONTIETH, all of this city.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. H. A. Hunter, Mr. JOHN P. HINKLE, to Miss ALATHEA ELIZA, daughter of Jacob Harker, all of this city.

At Centreville, Ind. on the 14th inst. by the Rev. F. G. Black, Mr. WILLIAM A. WOLFERSBERGER, of Philadelphia, to Miss SALLIE J. DENWIDDIE, of the former place.

In Camden, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Thos. Goodwin, Mr. ISAH B. JESS, to Miss MARIA E. FORD, both of Camden.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Wm. H. Benade, Mr. EDWARD TOMLINSON, of Conshohocken, to Miss FANNIE C. BANES, of Philadelphia.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. A. Brown, of Conshohocken, Mr. WILLIAM B. WHITECAR, Jr. of Philadelphia, to Miss JULIA HUSBELL, of Conshohocken.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Heckel, Mr. JOHN W. BAKER, to Miss JANE V. JONES, both of Philadelphia.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Wm. H. Furness, Mr. LAWRENCE RAMEY, of Radnor, Del. county, to Miss JANE ENGLISH, of this city.

Deaths.

☞ Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 18th instant, JOHN GILLAM, infant son of Jos. and Cassander Peck, aged 1 year and 1 month.

On the 18th inst. ELIZABETH CONRAD, aged 71.

On the 17th inst. Mrs. SARAH J. ADAMS, aged 65.

On the 17th inst. VAN ROOM E. SCHEETZ, aged 2 years and 7 months.

On the 17th inst. HARRY WINFIELD, son of John and Sarah A. Nickel, aged 9 years.

On the 18th inst. RICHARD COTTERALL, aged 86.

On the 18th inst. Mrs. BRIDGET E. FITZGIBBONS, aged 43 years.

On the 17th inst. Capt. JOSEPH WALKER, aged 56.

On the 17th instant, JAMES C. WATSON, aged 20 years.

On the 18th inst. MARY, wife of Jas. Armstrong, aged 39 years.

On the 18th inst. MICHAEL FEENEY, aged 36.

On the 18th inst. JOHN, son of John and Margaret Kelly, aged 16 months.

On the 17th inst. CHARLES STRATTON, aged 24 years.

On the 18th inst. WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, aged 24 years.

On the 18th inst. Miss SARAH RUSH, aged 56.

On the 17th inst. HARRY J. son of Danl and Elizabeth Buck, aged 3 years.

On the 16th inst. Miss CAROLINE, daughter of the late John and Catharine Fisher.

On the 16th inst. Hon. WILLIAM WILKINSON, Ex-Mayor of the Northern Liberties, aged 62 years.

On the 17th inst. WILLIAM, son of Lewis and Elizabeth Wernle, aged 11 months.

On the 17th inst. THOMAS CAWLEY, aged 26 years.

On the 16th inst. SARAH A. D. CONNELLY, aged 27 years.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. SARAH DEVER, aged 54.

On the 15th inst. CATHARINE JURBURY, aged 34 years and 3 months.

On the 15th inst. WILLIAM CASS, son of Rachel and Daniel Hart, aged 6 years.

On the 15th inst. DOROTHY STROUP, aged 10 years.

On the 14th inst. JACOB THOMAS, aged 87 years.

On the 16th inst. JAMES NUGENT, aged 24 years.

On the 16th instant MICHAEL G. son of the late Michael Herrick, aged 2 years and 2 months.

On the 16th inst. JOHN P. LEVY, son of Washington and Martha Owens, aged 21 months.

On the 15th inst. JOSEPH, son of Sarah and the late Samuel Alexander, aged 5 years.

On the 14th inst. ELIZABETH B. daughter of Henry and Emeline Kirby, aged 17 years.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. MARY MCCAFFERTY, aged 40 years.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY I. CLAVEN & Co., BROKERS, *No. 3½ South Third Street.*

PHILADELPHIA, October 28, 1854.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia Banks	par
U S Bank notes	15 dis
Harrisburg	½ dis
Chambersburg	½ dis
York	½ dis
Gettysburg	½ dis
Carlisle	½ dis
Middletown	½ dis
Brownsville	½ dis
Pittsburg	½ dis
Washington co	½ dis
Honesdale	½ dis
Waynesburg	½ dis
Erie	½ dis
All other sol't Bks	par
Relief notes	[illegible] dis
NEW JERSEY.	
Trenton, Mt Holly, Burlington, Medford, Sal'm, Bridgeton, Camd'n, Princ'ton, Bord'to'nBgCo	par
Public Stock Bank, Belvidere,	25 dis
Plainfield	closed
State Bk Morris	do
Coml Bk Perth Amboy	do
Peoples Bk Patterson	do
N Hope Del Bridge Co	do
Yardleyville do	10 dis
New Brunswick	¼ dis
Newark	¼ dis
Morris co	½ dis
Middletown Point	½ dis
Orange	½ dis
Belvidere	½ dis
Rahway	½ dis
Dover	½ dis
All New Jersey secured by stocks	1½ dis
DELAWARE.	
All solvent Banks	par
Bk Milford	failed
Under 5's	½ dis
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	½ dis
Mineral Bk	½ dis
Cecil co	½ dis
Frederick co	½ dis
Cumberland	½ dis
Washington co	½ dis
Hagerstown	½ dis
Salisbury, Havre de Grace, Far & Millers	failed
Far & Mec Bk Kent Co, Md	failed
DIS OF COLUMBIA.	
All solvent Banks	1½ dis
NEW YORK.	
City Banks	par al ½ dis
Solvent co Bks	½ dis
Suffolk Bank	failed
8th Avenue Bank	failed
Knickerbocker Bk	failed
James Bk	25 dis
New Rochelle	25 dis
Far Bk Onondaga	25 dis
Bk of Owego	redeemed
Mer & Mec Bk City Oswego	25 dis
Redeemed—Drover's Bk Ogdensburg	30 dis
Bk Carthage	25 dis
MAINE.	
Mercan Bk Bangor	1½ dis
All other solv't Bks	½ dis
Museum River Bk	failed
Ellsworth Bank	failed
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
All solvent Bks	½ dis

VERMONT.	
Bank of St Albans	½ dis
All solvent Banks	½ dis
CONNECTICUT.	
All solvent Banks	½ dis
Bk N AmeSeymour	½ dis
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All solvent Banks	½ dis
Dorchester and Milton stolen notes	no sale
Coch'te Bk Bost	50 dis
RHODE ISLAND.	
All solvent Banks	½ dis
Phoenix B'k, Westerly, stolen notes	no sale
CANADA.	
Montreal	1½ dis
VIRGINIA.	
Bk of Va & brch's	1 dis
Far Bk & brch's	1 dis
Valley Bk & brch's	1 dis
Ex Bk & brch's	1 dis
Wheeling	1 dis
NORTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent Banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent Banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
GEORGIA.	
All solvent Banks	1 dis
Bk St Mary's	55 dis
Small notes	1½ dis
ALABAMA.	
Bk of Mobile	1½ dis
Country Banks	3 dis
MISSISSIPPI.	
All Banks	uncertain
LOUISIANA.	
All solvent Banks	1½ dis
OHIO.	
Ohio Savings Bk	failed
Bk of Wooster	80 dis
Bk of Norwalk	60 dis
All solvent Banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
Bk Massillon	failed
KENTUCKY.	
Com Bk Ky	failed
All solvent Banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
Newport Sal Fd bk	failed
INDIANA.	
All solvent Banks	1½ dis
Free Bank	10 dis
Small notes	3 dis
Washtenaw	no sale
Bk Connersville	failed
ILLINOIS.	
Bk of Illinois	30 dis
State Bk do	70 dis
Good Free Bks	1a3 dis
MISSOURI.	
All solvent Banks	1 dis
TENNESSEE.	
All solvent Banks	2½ dis
Small notes	3 dis
East Tennessee	3 dis
F & M, Memphis	failed
MICHIGAN.	
Gov't Stock Bk	1½ dis
All solvent Banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
Erie & Kalamazoo Bank	60 dis
ARKANSAS.	
All Banks	no sale
WISCONSIN.	
All solvent Banks	1½ dis
TEXAS.	
Commercial & Agricultural Bk Galveston	10 pr ct

BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO CIRCULATE

"THE GREAT WEST,"

CONTAINING

Narratives of the most important and interesting incidents in Western History, Interspersed with Remarkable Individual Adventures; Sketches of Frontier Life—Description of Natural Curiosities, &c., &c.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES, OF OREGON, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, TEXAS, MINNESOTA, CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY INDIA-TINTED ENGRAVINGS,

BY HENRY HOWE,

Author of the "Historical Collections of Virginia," and the "Historical Collections of Ohio."

The great popularity of this work is shown by the almost unprecedented sale thus far of *fifty thousand copies*; and from the small part of the country as yet canvassed and the unexampled rapidity with which it is now selling, it is expected that over *one hundred thousand* persons, will have enrolled their names upon the subscription lists.

Terms—Cash when the books are ordered. oct28 3m

Apply to HENRY HOWE, Publisher, No. 111 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OUR POPULAR FAMILY JOURNALS.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 BROADWAY, N. Y., publish the following Popular and Scientific Serials, which afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the Public all subjects of general interest:

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, AND HERALD OF REFORMS. Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with illustrative engravings; to Dietetics, Exercise, Clothing, Occupations, and those Laws which govern Life and Health. Published in convenient form for binding, at One Dollar a Year in advance.

The Water-Cure Journal holds a high rank in the science of health; always ready, straight-forward, and plain-spoken, it unfolds the laws of our physical nature, without any pretensions to the technicalities of science, but in a form as attractive and refreshing as the sparkling element of which it treats. We know of no American periodical which presents a greater abundance of valuable information on all subjects relating to human progress and welfare.—*New York Tribune.*

This is, unquestionably, the most popular Health Journal in the world.—*Evening Post.*

LIFE ILLUSTRATED. A First class Weekly Newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT, and PROGRESS. Designed to encourage a spirit of hope, manliness, self-reliance, and activity among the people; to point out the means of profitable economy; and to discuss and illustrate the leading ideas of the day; to record all signs of progress; and to advocate political and industrial rights for all classes.

Its columns contain Original Essays—Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive. Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, Sculpture, etc.; articles on Science, Agriculture, Horticulture, Physiology, Education, The Markets, General News, and every topic which is of importance or interest, all combining to render it an excellent FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Published Weekly, at Two DOLLARS a year in advance.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. A Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; devoted to Phrenology, Education, Mechanism, Architecture, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to Reform, Elevate, and Improve Mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful Quarto, suitable for binding, at One Dollar a Year in advance.

It may be termed the standard authority in all matters pertaining to Phrenology, while the beautiful typography of the Journal and the superior character of the numerous illustrations are not exceeded in any work with which we are acquainted.—*American Courier.*

A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter, devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear and lively style of its practised editors, and afforded at the "ridiculously low price" of one dollar a year, must succeed in running up its present large circulation to a much higher figure.—*New York Tribune.*

COMMUNICATIONS, NEW BOOKS for notice or review, and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be addressed to the PUBLISHERS, FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED!

HAVE YOU A LIFE OF WEBSTER?

"I STILL LIVE!"—Daniel Webster.

A WANT SUPPLIED—IMPORTANT BIOGRAPHY.

NOW READY.

WEBSTER AND HIS MASTER-PIECES

HIS LIFE, AND GREAT ORATORICAL AND FORENSIC EFFORTS!

IN TWO ELEGANT VOLUMES, 1,075 PAGES, 12MO. PRICE $2,50.

BY B. F. TEFFT, D. D., LL.D.

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ACCURATE STEEL PORTRAIT.

It presents,

1. *A full and complete Biography*, embracing all the important incidents of his eventful life, and
2. *All those Masterly Speeches, Orations, and Forensic Efforts*, which have been, and will ever continue to be, the wonder and admiration of the world.

The BIOGRAPHY presents its ILLUSTRIOUS SUBJECT in the following, among many other interesting and important connections, namely:

1. The Webster Family.
2. Webster the Boy and Youth.
3. Webster the Student.
4. Webster the Lawyer.
5. Webster in his Domestic Relations.
6. Webster the Legislator.
7. Webster the Citizen.
8. Webster the Senator.
9. Webster the Orator.
10. Webster the Executive Officer.

The MASTER-PIECES are WEBSTER'S OWN, and are published entire, as they originally fell from his burning lips.

1. Argument in the Dartmouth College Case.
2. Plymouth Oration—First Settlement of New England.
3. Speech on the Greek Revolution.
4. Bunker Hill Monument Oration.
5. Funeral Oration—Adams and Jefferson.
6. Lecture before Mechanic's Institution, Boston.
7. The Character of Washington.
8. Speech at Niblo's Garden, New York.
9. Letter on Impressment.
10. Reply to Hayne on Foot's Resolution.
11. Constitution not a Compact—Reply to Calhoun.
12. Constitution and the Union—7th of March Speech.

WEBSTER'S LIFE AND GREAT SPEECHES are here brought within the reach of every citizen and every library in the land. Very few now possess any record of him. How long shall this be so?

Address MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Auburn or Buffalo, New York.

*** Copies sent by mail, postage pre-paid, on receipt of price. oct28-2t

WIDE-AWAKES! KNOW-NOTHINGS!! AMERICANS!!!

The Book for All of You,

NOW READY

THE WIDE-AWAKE GIFT,

AND

KNOW-NOTHING TOKEN FOR 1855.

EDITED BY "ONE OF 'EM."

This Gift is fraternally dedicated to the SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA,

As a token of filial affection for our common mother, whose beauty, unlike that of other mothers, increases with her years; and her strength with the number of her children.

CONTENTS.

Washington's Farewell Address. The American Flag. The Bible. America for Americans. The Mother of Washington. The Twenty second of December. The Bible in Schools. Star Spangled Banner. The "Know-Nothings." Hail Columbia. The Heart of Seventy-six. Webster's reply to Hulsemann. The Launch of the Ship Wide-Awake. Bunker Hill. Best Policy in regard to Naturalization. The Sear of Lexington. Native Land. The Preservation of the Union. The Fourth of July. Seventy six. The Youth of Washington. Columbia. The Death of Washington. Memory on the Death of Washington. The Mayflower. The Pilgrim Fathers. The Memory of our Fathers. The Union and its Government. The Puritans. The Eagle. Supposed Speech of Adams in Favor of the Declaration of Independence. America. Commerce and Freedom. Old Ironsides. Patriotism. Monument to the Pilgrims. Freedom. New England. Mount Vernon. The Mothers of the West. Science Friendly to Freedom. Adams and Liberty. Teachings of the Revolution. Americans who fell at Eutaw. Patrick Henry before a Convention of Delegates, Virginia. Fourth of July. Marion, the Republican General. Native Land. Warren's Address to his Soldiers before the Battle of Bunker Hill. American Women. Landing of the Pilgrims. Rejoicings on Repeal of the Stamp Act. Our Country. Antiquity of Freedom. The Pilgrim Fathers. It is Great for our Country to Die. True Glory of America. Christian Women in the Hour of Danger. Battle of Lake Champlain. New England's Dead. What Constitutes a State. My own Green Mountain Land. Republics—Ancient and Modern. The American Farmer. A Sacrifice for Freedom. Foreign Military Organizations. A Patriotic Donation. The Freeman's Home. Washington. 'Tis a Glorious Land. The Women of the Mayflower. Washington Crossing the Delaware. The Monument to Mary Washington. Revolutionary Tea. Declaration of Independence. Constitution of the United States.

AUTHORS:

W. C. Bryant, J. R. Drake, R. W. Emerson, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, the Hon. J. W. Savage, F. S. Key, Dr. Thomas E. Bond, Joseph Hopkinson, H. W. Longfellow, H. Fuller, L. C. Levin, H. F. Gould, the Hon. Daniel Webster, Grace Greenwood, E. Everett, T. Dwight, John M. Mason, John Pierrepont, Dr. Beecher, W. G. Simms, E. P. Whipple, J. G. Percival, L. C. Levin, O. W. Holmes, Erastus Brooks, W. D. Gallagher, E. H. Chapin, the Hon. George Bancroft, W. H. Burleigh, the Hon. Caleb Lyon, G. Mellen, L. McLellan, Jr., John G. Whittier, Chief Justice Marshall, E. Oakes Smith, R. T. Paine, Jared Sparks, Seba Smith, Andrew Jackson.

WITH FIVE ELEGANT STEEL ENGRAVINGS,

Viz: "The Marriage of Washington," "Goddess of Liberty," "Portrait of Washington," "Portrait of Daniel Webster," "Spirit of '76," "Portrait of Martha Washington."

The whole making one elegant 12mo. volume—Price $1. The same in full gilt, sides and edges, $1,50. For sale by booksellers generally.

Copies sent by Mail, on receipt of price.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York.

*** Canvassing Agents wanted to sell the above book, to whom liberal allowance will be made. 1t

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. Godey is the very best caterer for the ladies tastes and whims of any man in existence. The amount of amusement and agreeability which we receive from each number of his monthly Book exceeds that of any other periodical on our exchange list. Godey never attempts to do a thing without a successful result; and whatever he does, is sure to please, because he does it with perfect nonchalance, and good humor. There is nothing stiff and awkward and over learned about the Lady's Book, but there are always good plates, good stories, some good poetry, and a plenty of rules about crotchets and collars, head-dresses and stockings, and housekeeping duties. We think that the Lady's Book is a valuable institution, and is doing a "heap" of good all over the country. Long may it wave. $3 directed to the publisher will secure its visits for a year.—*N. Hampshire Gazette.*

TERMS.

One copy, one year,	$3
Two copies, one year, or one copy two years,	5
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10
Eight copies, one year, do do do	15
Eleven copies, one year, do do do	20

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will both be sent one year for $3,50. To insure what you order being certainly sent, Address L. A. GODEY, 113 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. 1t

READERS OF THE EVENING POST!

WHO noticed the Portrait and Biography of DANIEL BOONE in the number of the 7th instant, can procure of us a full and reliable biography of one of the most wonderful men of any age. We have sold 5,000 copies in three months, and have now on the press a new edition, with 16 additional illustrations, 340 pages, 12mo., price $1,25.

His story is well told in this volume, and will be read with intense interest by all who love to trace the steps by which the western wilderness has been won to civilization.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It will be a popular work, and, at the same time, truly deserving of its popularity. I put it among the Fireside books of our country.—*T. Romeyn Beck.*

The author presents us a mass of materials almost sufficient in importance and interest for an heroic poem.—*Philadelphia News.*

It is a work that cannot fail to interest every one who delights in reading of the hardships and hair-breadth escapes of the early pioneers of the Great West.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Daniel Boone was not merely a bold hunter, but a noble man, inspired by a lofty purpose. The work does ample justice to his memory, and is written in a style entirely worthy of the subject.—*New York Evening Mirror.*

We commend this book to the lovers of our early history, as well as to the general reader.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

Copies sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Auburn or Buffalo, New York. oct21-3t

THE LECTURE SEASON.

MANAGERS of Lyceums, Institutes and Associations, desirous of securing the services of the subscriber, are requested to address their letters, during the months of October and November, to PARK BENJAMIN, Guilford, Connecticut. oct21-4.

SONG OF THE FARMER.

THIS new and beautiful Ballad, by Alice Hawthorne, author of "What is home without a mother," &c., should be sung in every farmer's home; it is one of the easiest and sweetest songs ever issued. A copy of it will be sent, free of postage, upon the receipt of 25 cts. It is embellished with a beautiful title printed in two colors.

WINNER & SHUSTER, oct21-2t 110 N. 8th St., below Race, Philadelphia.

ABBOTT & LAWRENCE.

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS.

BROWN STREET ABOVE FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS of the most approved styles of Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c. my6-6m

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

N. E. Cor. Chesnut and Second Sts., sep30-12t PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA WATCH and JEWELRY Store, No. 96 N. 2nd St. cor. of Quarry St. Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 k. cases $28 to $150. Gold Lepine Watches, 18 k. cases $24 to $30. Silver Levers, full jewelled, $12 to $45. Silver Lepines $9 to $12. Also, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware. sep30-1y STAUFFER & HARLEY.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

173 CHESNUT STREET,

Opposite the State House,

Constantly on hand a large assortment of

IMPORTED FRENCH

AND

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURED

FURNITURE,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. my6-1y

PHILADELPHIA CRYSTAL BUILDING, North-West Corner of Fourth and Chesnut Streets.

F. H. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Porte-Monnaies, Pocket Books, Bankers Cases, Rosewood and Leather Writing Desks, Dressing Cases and Work Boxes. Also, Dealer in FANCY GOODS, POCKET CUTLERY, AND GOLD PENS. Wholesale Room on 2d floor. aug19-3m

ROOT'S FREE GALLERY.

140 Chesnut Street, below Fifth, Philad'a.

DAGUERREOTYPES!

Life-like, Durable, and of rare Artistic Excellence.

PHOTOGRAPHS! (Called Crystalotypes, or Mezzographs,) in light and shade, or tinted or colored to the Life.

STEREOSCOPIC, and Crayon Daguerrean Miniatures, Highly Finished, Beautiful and Wonderfully Truthful—taken in any Weather, Promptly, at moderate Prices, and warranted to please, at

ROOT'S PREMIUM GALLERY.

Instructions given in all branches of Photography—and Instruments for sale. WARRANTED. ja3-1y

GALLAGHER & HALLOWAY,

S. W. COR. OF RIDGE ROAD & BROAD STS., PHILA.

IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS of Wrought and Cast Iron Railings, Balconies, Verandahs, Tables, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. my27-6m

JOSEPH S. McILHENNEY & SON, DENTISTS,

No. 323 ARCH STREET, ja31-1y PHILADELPHIA.

PALMER'S PATENT LEG.

This American invention stands unrivalled both in this country and in Europe. It is worn by 1,000 persons, and with most astonishing success. In competition with 30 other substitutes of the best French, English, and German manufacture, it received the award of the GREAT MEDAL at the WORLD'S EXHIBITION in London, as the best artificial limb known. In this country it has been thirty times exhibited, in competition with all others, at the annual Fairs in the principal cities, and has, in every instance, received the award of the highest or first premium. And as a crowning honor, by the unanimous approval of an international council, the "First Premium"—only Silver Medal given for Limbs—was awarded the Inventor at the New York Crystal Palace.

Pamphlets giving full information, sent gratis to every applicant. B. FRANK PALMER, sep30-1y 376 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

No. 156 Chesnut below 7th St., Philada.,

INVITE the attention of dealers to their assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, comprising all grades in their line of business.

4-4 Window Shades, Borders, &c., in great variety. aug5-3m

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY ROSS, CAMBLOS & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 36 South Third Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing firm:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
US 6's '56	104½	—	P Township	34	36
" '62	113½	—	Girard	13½	13¾
" '67	117½	—	Western	70½	72
" '68	117½	—	Man & Mechs	28	30
" '65	107	—	Bk of Com	69	71
Philada 6s	92	92	Camden N J	50	—
" 5s	—	83	Georgetown	63	65
" 6sGas	93	—	Trent Bk Co	34	—
County 5s	90	—	Pitt'bg Bk	50½	57
Penna 6s	100	—	M & M Pitts	58	60
" 5s	86	—	Exch'ge, Pitts	55	—
Kentucky 6s	107	—	Com, Cin	15	—
Tennessee 5s	83	84	Louis, Ky	103	—
Illinois 6s	90	—	Kentucky Bk	103½	104
Cincinnati 6s	96½	98	Northern	108	—
Texas T Notes	30	40	Union, Tenn	—	84
" Bds 8s	50	—	Plant's, Tenn	—	94
Schuyl N 6s	75½	75¾	Vicksburg	16¼	16½
Lehigh N 6s	91	92	Com, Natchez	—	—
" 1st Loan	96	98	N O Gas Lt	110	—
" Mort 6s	84	85	Schuyl Nav	23½	24
C & D C'l 6s	85	88	" pref'd	30	32½
C & Am R Bds	86	87	Lehigh Nav	64½	70
ReaMdw R 6s	84	84	C & Del Cal	—	—
Susquch Cl 6s	63	—	Morris Cl	13	13¼
Norrist's R 6s	98	—	Penn&OhioCl	20	—
Harris R 6s	98	98½	Union Cl	10¼	10½
Wil R 6s	—	98½	Cam&Am R	145	—
Read R 6s	78½	79	Penna R	43½	43¾
" Mort 6s	83½	84½	Rea Mdw R	37½	38
U S Bk Shares	2	—	Lycom Val R	15	—
N Amer Bk	140	143	North Am Cl	—	14
Penna Bank	114	115	Susqch Cl	10	11
Philadelphia	130	135	Norristown R	57	57½
Far & Mec	70	71	Harrisburg R	53½	54
Commercial	59	60	Reading Road	35¼	35½
N Liberty	60	—	Wilmington R	32	34
Mechanics	30	30½	Minehill R	65	65½
Southwark	70	—	N Liberty Gas	24	25
Kensington	70	71	R W Mn Co	—	35
			Bg Island RR	14½	14¾

FITS! FITS! FITS!

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Fits, Spasms, Cramps, and all Nervous and Constitutional Diseases!

PERSONS who are laboring under this distressing malady, will find the VEGETABLE EPILEPTIC PILLS to be the only remedy ever discovered for

CURING EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.

These Pills possess a specific action on the nervous system; and, although they are prepared especially for the purpose of curing fits, they will be found of especial benefit for all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. In chronic complaints, or diseases of long standing, superinduced by nervousness, they are exceedingly beneficial.

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT EPILEPTIC PILLS!

[illegible]

ANOTHER CASE OF FITS!

[illegible]

LETTER FROM A DRUGGIST.

[illegible]

A PERFECT CURE OF EPILEPSY.

[illegible]

A VERY REMARKABLE CURE.

[illegible]

NERVOUS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

[illegible]

CASE OF NERVOUSNESS AND PROSTRATION.

[illegible]

COMPLICATION OF DISEASES.

[illegible]

DIMNESS OF VISION AND DEBILITY.

[illegible]

EDITORIAL EVIDENCE.

[illegible]

SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Foreign Sketches.

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Visit to Within the Walls—Valley of Jehoshaphat—Pharaoh's Fountain and the Custom-House Hotel.

After a long silence, I take up my pen, "to put myself once more in communication" with the readers of the Post. Though absent for many months from the lively Arabian capital, I turn with grateful recollections to some of my pleasant haunts there, and feel as if I could fill a column in no more agreeable way than by conducting my reader to the spots where the people are to be seen.

I have more than once intimated that the inner city of Vienna is by no means so attractive, even, among its crowded, narrow streets, as the trees offer their friendly shade, and their still more friendly hints of a life outside of those heavy, cold walls. We will hurry away from the plutocratic aristocracy of commercial life, through the Graben, the grand street of shops and shoppers, through the Kohlmarkt, not less busy and still more bustling, and reaching the open space with the mast, beneath the heavy archway leading into the palace yard of Franzensplatz. Still the gaze still walls meet us, and we join the crowd again, and passing the gaily uniformed imperial guard, and through another gateway arch, we come to the only green spot within the city walls. The refreshing, green sward invites to a rest and a romp with the children scattered upon it; but we are no longer children we are no longer free. Conventional propriety is a hard master, and we obey. Through the broad-leaved gate to the left we catch glimpses of flowers tempting us to a sunnier enemy than. But the gate is shut, and we plebeians must remain outsiders. It is the imperial garden. Directly opposite, upon the end of the antagonism between the ruler and the ruled, stands the Volksgarten, the people's garden. The gate over upon the left-hand, open to a pleasant vista of luxuriant trees and well-trimmed grass. We enter, for there are few places in or around Vienna more attractive to the stranger, or dearer to the citizen. Under the thick shades of its well-trimmed trees hundreds of seats are placed, and at all hours of the day, in spring and summer, the people may be seen sipping their coffee, or enjoying the delicious teas for which Vienna is celebrated. Not unfrequently, too, you may hear the strains of music from one of the many regimental bands of which Vienna is proud. Twice in the week, and upon all holidays, the people flock here in unwonted numbers, for the far-famed band of Strauss enrivifies the music and Viennese with the great composer's waltzes, or with lesser pieces from concerts or operas. When the long summer days are over, and the approaching coolness of autumn admonishes the people to shift open-air concerts, they crowd into the long, low, semi circular building, which serves at once as a concert hall and a coffee house, where, from a raised, box-like stage the handsome hair of the tunes, and genius of Johann John Strauss, commands the hearts, brains, and lungs of his three dozen well drilled followers. For three hours the room remains quiet and thronged, coffee, cream, and Cremona, the triune spell keeping the saloonee together.

But not music alone has its temple in the heart of the masses. In the centre of the garden stands a colossal but real monument to the Greek style, devoted to the reception of one of the greatest works of the genius of sculpture, as has ever inspired—Canova's "Theseus killing the Centaur." The subject is not one belonging to the most pleasing class, and the lack of an interior artist produces dogma, but the man of passion stands over a centaur, around the exhibit and catastrophic, and one lingers long before this magnificent group. I have never seen the human and the brute more successfully united than in this man-horse, and as the here clashes the life out of him, and with upliftet club threatens the final, fatal blow, the sentiments of human hate, and brutal, instinctive dread of death, find their perfect portraiture in the half breathing stone. The problem proposed to the artist, of representing the fabulous monster in the struggling but conscious agonies of death, has been solved without a trace of the over-strained and extravagant action which is common in pieces of this kind. In the clenched hand buried in the arm of its antagonist, in the distorted face, and finely chiselled, intensely strong limbs of the beast, there is nothing unnatural, nothing exaggerated, but the calm, perfect, the conscious superiority, the body exultation of the hero as he sings the monster of his passions from those uplifted eyes, and speak from in the compressed lips and widely expanded form. Angelo's David is not so full of a grand inspiration, and the celebrated group of John of Bologna, representing the same subject, is found to be less penetrated by the soul of art. This beautiful piece does not stand secluded and unvisited, but at all hours it finds eyes admiring group may be seen gathered round it, talking in the manner which it is the mission of Greeks to teach us.

But I am wandering away from my subject. Let us return through the garden and up out of front stand before the palace gate. If we turn to the left and ascend the pathway between the palace and the imperial garden, we reach the wall of the town, or Bastei as it is called. If it happens to be a clear evening, and the sun shines hour, between twelve and two, we shall find plenty of company. Two workers hall of the wall in the laterite winter promenade of the Viennese, and when the weather is fine, the broad place below, and the shading trees of the suburbs beyond, form by no means a disagreeable prospect. Still it is the human population before and around us, that will interest us most. On Sunday, after the choir mass is over, the throng is at its height and to where in Europe is a more motley or polyglot crowd to be seen. Turks, Arabs and Greeks in their picturesque national costumes, jostle the sober German, or the representatives or the dozen different nations that make up the heterogeneous Austrian Empire. The physiognomist and the ethnologist have a rich and varied field of study in the groups that now. Not even in Asia-tics, where so many races seek a home, can we so much study the four origin of those to be meets, as on the promenades of Vienna. The variety of language is quite as striking. Around the tame and peculiarly intended language of the citizens, which might almost be called Viennese rather than German, clusters the nervous and musical Magyar, the hissing and crooning Bohemian, with an kindred of the Sclavonic tribes, the rough Scotch Erse, the rolling Italian, to say nothing of the cosmopolitan French, and the English, noticeable to me, with all its roughness, like homemade in a strange land. Let there is something more attractive than peculiarities of language, dress, or form. Gay dames and gallant beaux are displaying their graces and looks and of course, in the most pretty faces, of which the name in Vienna is legion, scatter all sober thoughts, and the town abundantly supplied, for the season, to be a seeing, not a thinking being.

C. G.

☞ "I can marry any girl I please," said a young fellow, boastingly. "Very true," replied his wag-ish companion, "for you can't please any."

☞ The fellow who "lord the match," has since "kindled the beacon."

☞ The Court Journal speaks of a new entertainment called the "Magnetic Fugleterre," which enables the pianist to turn over his leaves of music without pausing from playing. There will be no use now, in comic opera, for the services of polite young gentlemen.

☞ "What will you have me to bow will I?" said a lady to an Irishman. He very coolly answered, "The wide world, my darlint."

☞ Said a pretty woman to a friend of ours a few days since—"Husband was made out a present of the little bill you owe him."

☞ A woman said in a police court, the other day, that before marriage her father pretended to be much struck with her, but now she was every day struck to him.

☞ Mr. Marsh, our late Minister at Constantinople, says that "foreign Governments look upon us as a bold, bad people, regarding us as the New York Dutchman did the Yankee, with great respect and abhorrence."

☞ At a short down East, the audience were suddenly inspired to take favorable leave by an assiduous pouring out of the liquids. Among the rest, was a newly-married country Jonathan and his pretty bride; and on the same bench was a stranger to both—and a ugly gentleman Who, prudding by the darkness, fell to kissing the bride. She whispered to her husband—"John, John! this 'ere feller's a kissin' on me!" "Tell him to quit," said John for John, 'a mean problem, moral a little to save of the philosopher from the city, and found himself, therefore, in perplexing circumstances. "No, I say," whispered the bride, "you tell him." "Make him quit!" said John, low getting quite excited. "I don't like to," whispered the bride, "*he's a perfect stranger to me!*"

☞ There is a locomotive on the Illinois Railroad, so heavy, that its shadow weighs a ton and a half. There is some sausage-ness in that "sensation."

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1858.

ALL THE CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR ITS AND BY ABLE. IT IS NOT A REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &c.

The Terms of the POST are $2.7 paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. Five copies, one copy, one dollar three years. We can close the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent to one address, and in the country to one Post Office:

4 Copies, ... $5.00 For Annum.
8 " and one to the getter up of the Club,) . . . $10.00
12 " and one to the getter up of the Club,) . . . $15.00
20 " and one to the getter up of the Club, . . . $20.00

Agencies to Clubs.—Any person having Clubs in the city and some address, and in the country to one Post Office:

Any person sending us a Club of Subscribers will be allowed a commission of twenty per cent. on the amount of their Club.

Subscriptions to Clubs may be forwarded at any time, and the paper will be commenced with the first number after the receipt of the order

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854.

General News.

WRECK OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

DETAILED NARRATIVE.

The loss of two such noble vessels as the City of Philadelphia and the Arctic, in the same locality, and within so short a period of each other, has naturally awakened deep interest as to the cause of such disastrous calamities. Of the wreck of the former vessel, no succinct or satisfactory account has yet fallen under our observation; but the Boston Traveller has been favored by a gentleman who was a passenger, with the following narrative of the occurrence. He says:

"Our ship, the City of Philadelphia, was an iron boat, on the screw principle, of 2,154 tons burthen, 300 feet in length, and of beautiful model. This was her first trip, and she was placed for the voyage under the command of Capt. Leitch, a gentleman enjoying a very high character for nautical ability, and who has or had the entire confidence of the company. We left Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 30th of August, with nearly 600 passengers on board, about one-third of whom were German emigrants, who had been waiting about six weeks in Liverpool for her departure. She should have taken her berth on the 16th of the month, but on her passage from the Clyde was forced to put back, owing to her bearings getting hot, and on her second departure she got aground in the Clyde,—ominous circumstances both,—but she was got off, and finally took her berth in Liverpool, and began to load her cargo. I have seen it stated that that was of great value (estimated at £60,000) but doubt the statement, for she had only a day and a half to load in, and she hauled out of the dock, leaving the City of Manchester, which was to sail in a week afterwards to bring a great bulk of the goods rolled upon the quay.

"We were blessed with pretty fair weather ...

A GOOD HIT.

In New York the businessmen are burlesquing each other. Some houses sent out by the Asia a very singular and prejudiced circular with reference to some staple. "Turveydrop & Brother" have issued their circular, which will be found below, touching the expected "persimon crop." It contains some genuine satire, with its very ludicrous and entirely contradictory statements. It is doubtless well understood by those whom it concerns, and will afford much merriment:

TURVEYDROP & BROTHER'S CIRCULAR, PER ASIA.

PERSIMONS.—The season having arrived when it is our usual custom to enlighten the public generally upon the growing crop of persimons, we beg leave to offer the following as the most reliable information we have been able to procure in relation to this most important crop. The home demand, which is usually active at this period of the season, is cut off by the prevalence of the cholera and other causes, dry weather, &c.; and the export inquiry is of course checked by the unfavorable tenor of the foreign advices. It is difficult to account for the depressed condition of the Liverpool persimon market at the last dates, if the monetary prospects so brilliantly set forth are reliable. An impression prevailed on the "flags" that the growing crop would be very large, the latter, of course, as they were advised that a persimon or two of the new crop, from some grower anxious for the distinction of having marketed the first persimon, had reached the ports, and consequently that there would be no period of light imports during the fall months. The crop prospects, to judge from the annexed extracts, are not quite so brilliant as advised a month since. The receipts of persimons are light everywhere, and the prevalence of the cholera (for which persimons are not an antidote) will delay consumption until a late period. These facts are well understood on this side, and tend to sustain prices, even in the absence of any home or foreign demand, one or two cents per quart above Liverpool prices. The stock in the hands of hucksters is, however, large, but is held firmly; at the same time, if holders wished to realize, they would be compelled to sell at prices upon a parity with foreign markets, say nine cents per quart for strictly acid persimons, now held at our quotations of 9¾ cents. In regard to the growing crop, while we do not wish to be understood as advising a short crop, (which we most certainly do,) we confirm fully our views previously given, carefully revised from our Southern and Western friends, that the weather must be very favorable for the next two months to make a full average crop—say 3,100,000 quarts. We annex a few extracts: A large Missouri planter writes thus, under date of ...

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN!

By the Africa, at New York, we have Liverpool dates to Oct 7.

Sebastopol is not taken; the reported destruction of the Russian fleet is false. No explosion of Fort Constantine has taken place, and Menchikoff has not surrendered. Omar Pasha's despatch proved to have been a forgery. The fighting in the Crimea continues uninterrupted, and Sebastopol is formally invested. A great sensation has been created throughout Europe by the contradiction of what all had hoped to be correct.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30th, 9 o'clock, P. M. The allied armies established the base of their operations on Balaklava, on the morning the 28th, and were preparing to march without delay on Sebastopol. The Agamemnon, and other vessels of war, are at Balaklava, where the battering trains are being disembarked. It is stated that Menchikoff is in the field with 20,000 men, expecting reinforcements. Anapa has been burned by the Russians. Balaklava, which is occupied by the allies, commands the approaches to Sebastopol, which is considered to be invested. It is doubtfully rumored that the second line of defences has been carried.—The garrison of Anapa is marching to the scene of action. The French Ambassador at Vienna has telegraphed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 4th inst., that the intelligence of Omar Pacha was but an exaggeration of the battle of Alma. The Austrian Consul at Odessa telegraphs that the struggle recommenced on the 25th, and was continued. When the courier left, on the 27th, the allies were on the route to Baalbak, and were within ten miles of Sebastopol on the 27th.

MARSEILLES, Friday, Oct. 6.—The steamer Fury has arrived here from Constantinople, with Lord Burghers, bearer of despatches to the English Government. Sebastopol was invested on the 27th, and the second line of defence carried, when the city was entirely surrounded. Constantinople was illuminated in honor of the battle of Alma.

The Moniteur announces that the allies have made Balaklera, a place of some importance as a point from which the armies can communicate with the fleets. A safe road leads from it to Sebastopol. Menchikoff had been driven to a distance with the wreck of his army.

Generals Osten Sacken and Luders have entered Crimea with 40 battalions.

In the battle of Alma, 3,000 prisoners were taken from the Russians.

The Russian forces are now shut up in Sebastopol, and would be attacked by sea and land.

THAT ABOLITION LETTER.—The following is the letter found in the Jackson Post Office, which led to the expulsion of the New England schoolmaster from Jackson, Mississippi. It was written by the aforesaid schoolmaster to a friend in the North, but was deposited in the Post Office by mistake, without any direction:

"——— talks as if Mississippi is to be his future home. He appears pleased with all things—slavery not excepted. In my opinion he is one of those men (or going to be) who, cradled in the land of liberty—come here to give up their principles and become the warmest apologists and advocates of the cursed system of slavery. For Southern men born and nurtured in the midst of slavery, and even taught to believe it as right, and to uphold it, I have the deepest sympathy and respect; but for that Northern man whom education, conscience, and experience all teach him better, and yet who comes here and becomes the apologist for, and uses his influence in favor of slavery, I have the most unmitigated contempt. It is the basest sacrifice of principle to selfish ends, and proving recreant to that which every Northern freeman, especially, must feel and know is the vitality of our republic—the safeguard to society—the element of national prosperity in every institution that tends to elevate and dignify man.

"He who thus acts with his eyes open, and conscience goading him, willingly steps upon and crushes beneath his feet the poor and helpless masses, that he may rise and be a lord of the earth. There are thousands of this very class of Northern men in this country, and they have done more to perpetuate slavery than Southerners themselves."

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST MAY be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots

Of DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann St., N. Y.
Of FEDERHEN & Co., Boston, Mass.
Of MILTON BOULEMET, Mobile, Ala.
Of J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans, La.
Of HENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore, Md.
Of F. HAGAN & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Of S. W. PEASE, 28 West Sixth St., and 29 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Subscriptions will be received at either of the above mentioned Depots. But the proprietors of the Post hold themselves responsible only for money received directly by themselves, or through their authorized travelling agents.

Local News.

bushels good yellow sold at 83 cts, including some weevily at 78a81; white at 86c, and new at 75 cts. Oats are dull, and Southern have declined to 41a49c per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—There is but little inquiry for Pork, and prices rather favor buyers. Small sales of Mess at $13.50a14 per bbl, on time. There is but little Prime offering. City packed Mess Beef is held at $17.50, cash, but sells only in small lots for ship stores. Bacon—The market has been very quiet since our last notice, but prices remain without change. Small sales of Hams at 11a13½c for plain and fancy canvassed. Sides at 8½c, and Shoulders at 7½c, all on time. Lard—There has been little inquiry. Sales of bbls at 11c per lb, on time, and kegs at 11½c. Butter is in rather better demand. Sales of solid packed at 14a16c per lb, cash. Roll is scarce. Cheese sells at 11a11½c.

AMERICAN FABRICS.—Prices are steady for Cotton Goods, but Woollens are somewhat unsettled.

BARK.—Quercitron Bark continues in demand at $28 per ton; but the stock is about exhausted, and there is none coming in. Some holders will not accept this price. Tanner's Bark is scarce, and wanted.

BEESWAX.—Small sales of good yellow at 28a29 cts per lb, cash.

CANDLES.—The demand is limited for all descriptions, but prices remain without change; small sales of Sperm at 30a31c, and Adamantine at 23a28c per lb, 4 mos, as in quality.

COAL.—The recent cool weather has caused a better demand for home consumption, but there has been less inquiry for shipment. Prices, however, remain without change. There is but little Bituminous Coal arriving, and it is wanted at 23 cts per bushel.

The following is a report of shipments of Coal from Richmond, for the week ending the 14th inst.:

Ships	Barks	Brigs	Schrs	Sloops	Boats	Destination	tons
		7	49			Boston & vicinity,	9,807
			30			Conn. & R. Isl'd,	5,263
			2		32	N. Y. and vicinity,	6,248
			3		8	North River,	1,744
1	1		15	18	10	Southern Ports,	4,911
1	1	7	90	18	50		

Tons for the week	27,978
Total for the season	1,152,317
Same time last year	929,153
No of vessels for the week	162
Total for the season	7,173

COFFEE.—The market has been dull since our last notice. The stock has been increased by the arrival of two cargoes of Rio at the close of last week, and prices have declined. Sales of 2,000 bags ...

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twenty-five cents a line for the first insertion.
Twenty cents a line for each subsequent insertion.
Double column Advertisements, a price and a half.

☞ Payment is required in advance.

CIRCULATION BETWEEN EIGHTY AND NINETY THOUSAND.

☞ Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns, will confer a favor by mentioning that they saw the advertisement in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.

☞ The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced:

BLOSSBURG, Tioga Co., Pa., March 30, 1850.

Gentlemen—In consequence of the great consumption of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y., 20 dozen, with your bill, on the reception of which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so.

Yours, respectfully, WM. M. MALLORY.
MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO. Per W. E. PORTER.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. 31

EMPLOYMENT.—Young men in every neighborhood may now have healthful, pleasant and profitable employment, by engaging in the sale of our new and valuable Books, and canvassing for our valuable Family Journals. For terms and particulars, address, post paid, FOWLERS AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York.

All who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss while the profits will be very liberal. oct7-4t

BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO CIRCULATE
"THE GREAT WEST,"
CONTAINING
Narratives of the most important and interesting incidents in Western History, Interspersed with Remarkable Individual Adventures; Sketches of Frontier Life—Description of Natural Curiosities, &c., &c.
TO WHICH IS APPENDED
HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES,
OF
OREGON, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, TEXAS, MINNESOTA, CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, &c.
ILLUSTRATED BY INDIA-TINTED ENGRAVINGS,
BY HENRY HOWE,
Author of the "Historical Collections of Virginia," and the "Historical Collections of Ohio."

The great popularity of this work is shown by the almost unprecedented sale thus far of fifty thousand copies; and from the small part of the country as yet canvassed and the unexampled rapidity with which it is now selling, it is expected that over one hundred thousand persons will have enrolled their names upon the subscription lists.

Terms—Cash when the books are ordered. Apply to HENRY HOWE, Publisher, No. 111 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. oct28 3m

OUR POPULAR FAMILY JOURNALS.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 BROADWAY, N. Y., publish the following Popular and Scientific SERIALS which afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the Public all subjects of general interest:

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, AND HERALD OF REFORMS. Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with illustrative engravings; to Dietetics, Exercise, Clothing, Occupations, and those Laws which govern Life and Health. Published in convenient form for binding, at One Dollar a Year in advance.

The Water-Cure Journal holds a high rank in the science of health; always ready, straight-forward, and plain-spoken, it unfolds the laws of our physical nature, without any pretensions to the technicalities of science, but in a form as attractive and refreshing as the sparkling element of which it treats. We know of no American periodical which presents a greater abundance of valuable information on all subjects relating to human progress and welfare.—New York Tribune.

This is, unquestionably, the most popular Health Journal in the world.—Evening Post.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED. A First-class Weekly Newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT, and PROGRESS. Designed to encourage a spirit of hope, manliness, self reliance, and activity among the people; to point out the means of profitable economy; and to discuss and illustrate the leading ideas of the day; to record all signs of progress; and to advocate political and industrial rights for all classes.

Its columns contain Original Essays—Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive. Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, Sculpture, etc.; articles on Science, Agriculture, Horticulture, Physiology, Education, The Markets, General News, and every topic which is of importance or interest, all combining to render it an excellent FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Published Weekly, at Two DOLLARS a year in advance.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. A Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; devoted to Phrenology, Education, Mechanism, Architecture, and to all those Progressive Measures ...

FITS! FITS! FITS!
THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF
Fits, Spasms, Cramps, and all Nervous and Constitutional Diseases!

PERSONS who are laboring under this distressing malady, will find the VEGETABLE EPILEPTIC PILLS to be the only remedy ever discovered for

CURING EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.

These Pills possess a specific action on the nervous system; and, although they are prepared especially for the purpose of curing fits, they will be found of especial benefit for all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. In chronic complaints, or diseases of long-standing, superinduced by nervousness, they are exceedingly beneficial.

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT EPILEPTIC PILLS!

In the publication of the following certificates of cures, the names have been suppressed as the testimonials were voluntarily offered, and it would be improper to publish them without the consent of the parties, and who would be unwilling to publish to the world that they or their children, or friends, ever had Fits, when the circumstance is always regarded as one of the family secrets.

READING, BERKS COUNTY, PA., December 22, 1852.

To Seth S. Hance:

DEAR SIR—The Pills my brother bought of you in November, I mean the VEGETABLE EPILEPTIC PILLS, are out, and I get a friend to enclose you five dollars, for which I wish you to send me immediately two boxes more. I have been troubled for many years with FITS, and have tried the skill of many Physicians, but nothing which I have taken appears to have met the requirements of my case so well as your EPILEPTIC PILLS.

ANOTHER CASE OF FITS!

CLARKSBURG, VA., November 15, 1852.

To Seth S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.

DEAR SIR—Having been afflicted for some years past with FALLING FITS, I saw your advertisement and determined to give your Pills a trial, and I am happy to say that since I commenced the use of them, I have not had an attack. I believe them to be a first-rate article, for, as I have written to you in a former letter, I was attacked every two weeks, but since I have been using them I have not had an attack.

Yours, respectfully, ...

Selected Poetry.

THE EARLY DEAD.

[We find in the Boston Times the following beautiful lines inscribed to the friends of the late Mr. Thomas Hart, formerly of this city. Mr. Hart has left behind him a large circle of friends, both here and in Boston, who will rejoice to see this most fitting tribute to his memory.—*Portland Eclectic.*]

Weep for the early dead!
To ease the anguished heart of its wild pain,
Let the swift tears, like falling autumn rain,
In mournfulness be shed.

Weep for yourselves alone—
Not that a loved one, freed from sin and tears,
Shall bow henceforth through the eternal years,
Low at our Father's throne.

Weep for the love that gave
Its genial sunlight to time's darkened way;
Fond and enduring, strengthening day by day,
Through suffering, to the grave!

Joy that the soul is free!
That the worn frame hath laid life's burden down;
That a fair, noble brow hath now its crown
Of immortality.

How beautiful is Death,
When round the fainting lips an angel's smile
Seems deepening with a holier light the while,
As ebbs the weary breath.

How blessed is life's close;
The heart by cares no longer is opprest,
And manhood's hands lie folded o'er the breast,
As with a child's repose.

The fair earth groweth dim—
Soon the white footsteps of the wintry storm
Stirring sere leaves above his sleeping form,
Shall hymn his requiem.

And Spring shall come again,
With sudden smile—prophet of glorious hours;
And Summer, on her throne of blushing flowers,
Resume her charmed reign.

And yet he shall not wake;
The soul that shares Heaven's gladness far away,
Would ne'er reanimate the sleeping clay,
E'en for the mourner's sake

Turn then in faith to Heaven.
Think of that hour when those who part in pain,
By suffering sanctified, shall meet again,
Where endless rest is given.

Original Sketches.

LIFE'S CHANGES IN PRAIRIE LAND.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY AUNT ALICE.

[illegible]

City Scenes.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

A NUISANCE THAT CERTAINLY OUGHT TO BE ABATED.

Selected Articles.

THE EDUCATION OF BOYS.

There is one matter in which some excellent parents are verily guilty. They ... "give their boys a chance," ... upon such employments as ... make them dullards, drones ...

Take a case. Sam is a fine stout lad of a dozen years. He has a strong ... cheeks, but rather a thick head ... their fears. She suspects that ... in the country he was neglected ... shows a more decided taste ... street and for play than for any ... brings home with him. Be... upon one of the best of our ...

[illegible]

HYDROPHOBIA.

[illegible]

THE GROOMSMAN TO HIS MISTRESS.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM PARSONS.

[illegible]

HOME INFLUENCE.

[illegible]

THE POSSIBILITIES OF RAILROAD SPEED.

A paper was lately read by Judge Meigs, before the American Institute Farmers' Club, at New York, upon the subject of rapid railroad travelling, and in which he said:

"I have, with others, admired the progress made in velocity on railroads up to even one hundred miles an hour on straight rails which has been done in England. But I entertain views of railroad velocity far beyond any yet ventured to be expressed. The Emperor of Russia has taken the first great step towards what I deem to be the ultimatum of railroad travel.

"Instead of cutting a narrow alley through the country, or going around everything in the way of a straight line—he has cut a broad way five hundred miles, from St. Petersburg to Moscow—he has made it all the way two hundred feet wide, so that the engineer can see everything that comes on the road.

"Such is part of the future; the railroad from point to point a mathematical line; the rails ten times stronger than any now used; the locomotives on wheels of far greater diameter, say twelve or fifteen feet; the gauge of a relative breadth; the signals and times perfectly settled; the road, walled on both sides, during the transit of trains having the gates of the walls all closed. Then, instead of one hundred miles an hour, we shall safely travel three hundred miles an hour! I will not pretend now to say more—one hundred seems fast enough; so did twenty, a few years ago; and now, on very straight rails, or some straight runs, we do travel sixty miles an hour in this State, and in England, one hundred miles have been accomplished.

"Mathematical precision and time will solve this problem—a passage from New York to San Francisco in ten hours!"

We have no doubt of one hundred miles an hour, being a perfectly practicable railroad speed, by the building of such railroads as those described by the Judge, and this opinion we expressed in the columns of the Scientific American some years ago. But three hundred miles an hour inclines us to the fogy side of the question. This speed would require a piston velocity of 3,300 feet per minute, of eighteen inch stroke, if the driving wheels were twenty-four feet in circumference, (nearly eight feet in diameter—whoppers) and they would have to make 1,100 revolutions per minute. As the wheels cannot turn round without steam, the query with us is, the means of raising the steam necessary to peform this feat, as the boiler would have to evaporate near a ton of water per minute—sixty in the hour. So far as it relates to the final velocity of steam in a vacuum, the speed of three hundred miles an hour could be obtained, but how can such a quantity of ...

[illegible]

For Housekeepers.

[illegible]

DRAT THE FLIES!

The sun was shining hotly on a fine September day,
When I heard an angry matron so bitterly inveigh
Against the tribe of insects that in autumn's time arise;
She clenched her fists and stamped her foot, and cried, "Ah—drat them flies!

"There ain't no rest, nor quiet, nor comfort to be had
For them nasty filthy creatures; they're enough to drive one mad;
They settle on our noses; they whizzes in our eyes;
And they buzzwuzwuzzes in our ears: ah—drat them plaguey flies!

"There's not a safe that's safe from 'em; no apple-room without,
And them vexatious waspes, which also is about,
And one can sting almost as bad as t'other when they tries,
Ay, through a cotton stocking, too! ah—drat them vicious flies!

"Them hoge big blue-bottles blows over all the meat,
To that degree that mutton can't be kep' a day to eat;
They swarms in every pantry; and them of smaller size
Bespots and spatters everythink: ah—drat them horrid flies!

"They sticks in treacle, jellies, preserves, and sweets and jams,
And they breeds their nits and hoppers, and choppers in our hams,
They infests every cupboard; not a hole but where they pries,
No crink nor crank but they creeps through: ah—drat them crawly flies!

"They drownds theirselves in milk-pigs, and gets into the tea,
In every sugar-basin there's always two or three;
We finds 'em in our puddins, we finds 'em in our pies,
I've no patience with the rebels: ah—drat them tiresome flies!

"They ferrets into wardrobes, and there they spiles the cloth,
For 'tis my firm opinion 'tis they that breeds the moth;
And tell me what you will, you won't persuade me otherwise;
No, get along with you! I say, ah—drat them noxious flies!

"I lays about fly-papers in every room in vain,
Catch hundreds and kill thousands, as many comes again;
Just like them Koeahian locusses, which also I despise;
I can't abear no more: ah—drat all them nasty flies!"

Wit and Humor.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER.

SELF-DEFENCE TRIUMPHANT.

[illegible]

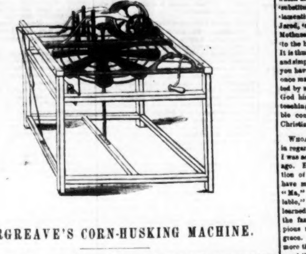
... far off, but take the blow and the fall together, and we can guess the rest. If you, gentlemen, could see me point a gun at a man and pull the trigger, see the flash and hear the report, and at the same time see the man drop, I think you would say that I shot him, although you might not see the ball strike him.

Now, the fact is, gentlemen, that on Sunday I was laying on my lounge in my house, when my wife said to me that Dodder was chasing my cows. I jumped up and pulled on my boots and went out of doors, and saw Dodder and the cows coming up the road. It is true, he says he was not driving them, but says he and the cows was both going along the road in one direction, and this was as near as I could get him to the cows or the truth; but it is proved that the cows were going ahead of him, and he was following after them, striking at them, with this little switch, ten feet long and three inches across the butt, and I reckon you'll think he was "driving" them. I sung out to him, "Dodder, stop!" but he didn't obey my order, and I just threw a stone in that direction, which went about ten feet over his head; at the same time going toward him, while he was coming toward me. He paid no attention, and I sung out again, "Dodder, stop!" still he didn't mind me, and then I just threw another stone; but on he came, and on I went, and I threw the third stone, which he says hit him in the back of the neck, but which I think is rather strange, as we were going toward each other as fast as we could go. But he never slacked up, and by this time we were within about eight feet of each other. I halted and hollered at the top of my voice, "Dodder, why in —— don't you stop?" about then he did stop, and raised this ten-foot switch, as if to strike me,—I sung out, "Mr. Dodder, look out! You may wollup my cows, but if you wollup me with that switch, you'll wollup an animal that'll hook!" [Here the orator made an appropriate gesture of the head, as in the act of hooking, which was followed with tumultuous shouts and laughter, that continued several minutes.]

Now, gentlemen, if you convict me, this Court can fine me $250 and jug me for six months, and if you really think I ought to be convicted of this assault, say so, for I am in favor of living up to the laws, as long as they are laws, whether it is the Fugitive Slave Law, the Nebraska Bill, or the Excise Laws. I will read you a little law, however, which I have just seen in a book I found here—(the speaker here picked up a law book and read as follows:) "Every man has a right to defend himself from personal violence." Now I don't know whether this is law or not, but I find it in a law book, (a veteran member of the bar who was sitting near the speaker, remarked to him that it was good law.) Now if you will turn to Barbour something, page 599, you'll find that the same doctrine is applied to cattle—(great laughter.) Therefore, I take it I had a right to de...

[illegible]

New Inventions.



HARGREAVE'S CORN-HUSKING MACHINE.

Let none of our readers confound this with the corn-*shellers* that are so common, and in such general use. The corn-husker is quite a different affair, and intended for quite a different purpose. ... after it has been all nicely husked, removes the grain from the cob ... is then ready for the market. ... always been done by ... method. In many ... corn husking parties ... agriculturists seek to ... shorten the process ... inviting all the young ... hood to meet together ... ing, and lend a helping hand. ... has lost his own heart ... husking parties. Mr. ... break up these long-... gatherings, by the introduction of the machine seen in our engraving. By its use an ordinary stock of corn can be husked before the folks could be got ...

[illegible]

This machine was awarded a medal at the Crystal Palace.

Agricultural.

[illegible]

The Olio.

[illegible]

THE HEBREW GENEALOGIES IN THE BIBLE.—*Genesis ch. 5.*—The Rev. Dr. Cumming says, curiously, that "it is a remarkable fact that the names which are given in this chapter of memoirs and epitaphs, when literally translated from the Hebrew, contain a prophecy of the gospel of Christ, each one conveying a great and blessed truth. Adam is the first name, which means, 'man in the image of God;' Seth, 'substituted by;' Enos, 'frail man;' Cainan, 'lamenting;' Mahalaleel, 'the blessed God;' Jared, 'shall come down;' Enoch, 'teaching;' Methuselah, 'his death shall send;' Lamech 'to the humble;' Noah, 'rest,' or 'consolation.' It is thus that if you take the whole of the names, and simply in the order in which they are recorded you have this truth stated by them: 'To man, once made in the image of God, now substituted by man frail and full of sorrow, the blessed God himself shall come down to the earth, teaching, and his death shall send to the humble consolation.' This is just an epitome of Christianity."

WHOA!—I wish to furnish you with an item in regard to a boy of twenty months, with whom I was acquainted in Milwaukee a year or two ago. He was rather backward in the acquisition of his mother tongue; and at the age I have mentioned could only articulate "Pa," "Ma," and a few other "words of one syllable," among which was the word "*whoa!*" learned from his father while riding with him in the family-carriage. His father was a very pious man, and somewhat tedious in saying grace. One day at dinner, the little fellow felt more than usually impatient to lay hold of the good things smoking before him; and when the blessing was about half pronounced, exclaimed to his father, in a tone quite mandatory for an infant, "Pa, *whoa!*" The effect upon all at the table was comical in the extreme; and the sober parent performed the remainder of his duty with an evident relaxation of the facial muscles, and with no disposition to restrain the inevitable merriment of his guests.

THE BEST LEGACY.—The mere money which endows a school or a college, is not the only or the highest contribution to the cause of education or improvement. It may have been acquired by dishonorable trade or accursed traffic. It may have been amassed by sordid hoardings, or wrung from oppressed dependants. It may carry with it to the minds of those for whom it provides the pernicious idea that a pecuniary bequest may purchase oblivion for a life of injustice and avarice, or secure for the vile and infamous that ever fresh and fragrant renown which belongs to the memory of the just. The noblest contribution which a man can make for the benefit of posterity, is that of a good character. The richest bequest which any man can leave to the youth of his native land, is that of a shining, spotless example.—*Winthrop's Address.*

The Riddler.

[illegible]

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST

[illegible]